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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## ALLEGED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.— LORD ABERDEEN'S EXPLANATION.

THE week has been fruitful in great events. The raising of the siege of Silistria has been confirmed; the Czar has consented to evacuate the Danubian Principalities; and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, made painfully aware that he had shocked the feelings of the people, and imperilled the existence of the Administration of which he is the head, by his untoward speech in answer to Lord Lyndhurst's eloquent denunciation of Russia, has made the *amende honorable*, and endeavoured to place himself right in the estimation of the world. The most important of these events is the raising of the siege of Silistria. The Turks have fought their own battle, and demolished the favourite fiction of the Czar, that Turkey is "a sick man." Simultaneously with the confirmation of this news, Europe is informed that, in consideration of what he calls his "high regard" for the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia has consented to withdraw his invading armies from the Turkish territory. This news, however, has not yet reached us in a positively authentic form. It would, doubtless, be a salve to the wounds which the vanity of the Czar has received, if he could persuade his subjects that his personal friendship for the Emperor of Austria, and not his wholesome fear of the valour and energy of his

foes, had induced him to withdraw his troops into his own territories; but we doubt whether even the Russians will be deceived by such a romance. The serfs are willing to believe a great many extraordinary things, especially if they tend to the glorification of the Emperor; but Napier is so close to St. Petersburg, that the task of deception is not easy either for the Emperor or his people. Like the rest of the world, the Russians will, perhaps, discover that if the brave Turks had not made so noble a defence of Silistria, and if that fortress had fallen under the attacks of Paskiewitch, Gortschakoff, Lüders, and Schilders—all wounded beneath its walls—they would have heard nothing of the high regard of Nicholas for his Austrian friend, and have seen no change in his determination to march across the Balkan. The arguments of Francis Joseph and his Ministers were, doubtless, quite sound—but the bullets of the Turks, and the fleets and armies of the Allies, were the real persuaders and convicers. A further application of the same kind of reasoning—the only kind that is of the least efficacy with such persons as the Czar—will, doubtless, be tried with all possible speed.

We need be under no apprehension of the results which the retreat of the Russians—supposing it to be confirmed—will produce upon the policy of Austria and the other German Powers. Though the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Austrians would give as much trouble to Europe as their invasion by Russia, if Austria

were to turn traitor, or had been acting throughout in collusion with the Czar, there is no reason to anticipate such suicidal folly on the part of that Power. Austria, we have not the slightest doubt is acting honestly; while, as regards Turkey and the Allies, the retreat of the Czar's armies will but induce them to press upon him with greater vigour. Even were Great Britain and France inclined—which, fortunately, they are not, and cannot be—to spare the arch offender, and to accept his evacuation of the Danubian Principalities as the natural conclusion of the war, and a sufficient atonement for his misdeeds, Turkey has gallantly established her right to settle the question for herself. She is no longer in the condition of a helpless protégé of the great Powers, but stands as their equal, and will have an equal, if not a superior, voice in the arrangements of pacification. Full indemnity for the past, and ample security for the future; the annulment of all previous treaties, and the restoration of the Crimea—these are the objects which the Turks will not only have the right to demand, but, with the exception of the Crimea, the power to enforce. On the last-mentioned point the Allies will have the casting vote, for without their aid it would be impossible for Turkey to regain that valuable possession. It may be anticipated that, in this instance, the Allies will not fail to see that their interests and those of Turkey are identical. The total freedom of the Black Sea is essential, not only to the security and independence



VARNA.—PUBLIC FOUNTAIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of Turkey, but to the future tranquillity of Europe. Even Austria and Prussia are as much interested in it as the Maritime Powers. Confined to the Baltic, Russia could not become a naval Power of sufficient magnitude to trouble the peace of the world; but, with the command of the Black Sea, and with her present policy of aggrandisement and aggression, she would always be a dangerous nuisance to every State in Europe. The war will, therefore, proceed; and Austria and Prussia, if inclined to back out of it, may do so without in the least degree interfering with the plans of those who have hitherto borne the brunt of it, and earned the right to say what its aims and objects shall be. The game is in the hands of the Three Powers; and if Austria and Prussia really desire to befriend the vanquished, they must wait until he be vanquished a little more signally. They must hold on until his final and utter discomfiture, when they may perhaps be allowed to plead for as much mercy as will be consistent with justice to the States which he has injured, and to the mighty interests of civilisation which he has imperilled. The prestige of Russia is at an end. Not only for the five-and-twenty years, which Lord Aberdeen seems to have once considered a long and satisfactory term to keep the monster at arm's-length—but for a whole century, it will be impossible that the name of Russia should excite in Europe the same vague ideas of power and terror that it excited for the twenty-five years previous to the Emperor's late onslaught upon Turkey. The delusion is self-exposed. The fraud has tumbled to pieces. The mighty giant that loomed on the far horizon, filling statesmen with perplexity, and nations with dread, turns out to be a giant in outline only—a mere giant of mist and rain, that dissipates at the first collision with a hard reality.

Lord Aberdeen's explanation was much needed. A very painful impression was created by his speech of the 19th of June. While the two extreme parties of Opposition—parties that are agreed upon the justice of the war, and upon the necessity of its vigorous prosecution—united in their interpretation, that his Lordship was at the best but lukewarm in the cause, his own friends and supporters came to the melancholy conclusion that personal predilection for the Czar had blinded him to the motives and consequences of Russian ambition; and that, in his desire for peace, he was not sufficiently sensible of the evils that would result, if peace were too hastily made, or of the encouragement that would be given to the disturber of the world, if he were not signally punished for his nefarious aggressions. But it appears from Lord Aberdeen's explanations of Monday last, that he has not, and never had, any such ideas. He utterly disclaims them, and attributes to his own imperfect utterances and ambiguous phrases the misunderstanding, which was unfortunately but too prevalent, as to his real meanings and intentions. If his honesty ever stood in need of vindication, it would be sufficiently cleared by the obviously sincere and genuine expression of his sentiments as soon as he was made aware of the doubts and misgivings that his previous speech had produced on the public mind. There are, however, but few, if there be any, who believe that his Lordship is not a thoroughly honest public servant. Those who have but little faith in his capacity to guide the fortunes of England at the present time, are more considerable in number; but we think that the majority even of these will, after his last speech, give him credit both for honesty and sagacity. What he may have done or said on the occasion of the extortion from Turkey of the disastrous Treaty of Adrianople a quarter of a century ago, is—though interesting, and even important in an historical point of view—but of little consequence compared with his present sentiments upon the Russian aggression, and upon the efforts necessary to restrain and to punish it. Upon this point his Lordship's explanations prove that he agrees with the public sentiment of his own and every other civilised country; and that, if he were misunderstood, his oratorical powers, and not his principles, were to blame. Under the circumstances, Mr. Layard has acted wisely in withdrawing his motion. It would, however, conduce, we think, to the satisfaction of the public, and to the influence of the British Government throughout Europe, if an opportunity were afforded for a debate on the whole question, when the Ministry, through the medium of Lord John Russell, might repeat in Parliament what has been said beyond its walls by the leader of the Lower House. Lord Aberdeen's explanations, satisfactory as they may be, would be all the better for a little backing on the part of some more popular and more brilliant member of the Ministry.

**REVIEW OF THE ESSEX RIFLE CORPS.**—On Monday morning the newly-raised Essex Militia Rifle Corps, at present stationed at the Tower, were reviewed in Hyde-park, before Prince Albert, Viscount Hardinge (Commanding-in-Chief), and a brilliant staff; a vast number of fashionables, amongst whom were Lord Palmerston, Lord Jocelyn, &c., being on the ground, which was kept by a squadron of the 1st Life Guards. The regiment arrived from the Tower in Hyde-park shortly after nine o'clock, and took up their position under the command of their several officers. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Buckley, arrived on the ground about twenty minutes past ten, and was received by Viscount Hardinge and staff. The regiment was then formed in line, the men passing in column in full review order, after which they went through the various evolutions peculiar to this portion of the service, the companies being thrown out in open and irregular line as skirmishers, and, at the sound of recall, taking up their original position, and then formed into squares, so as to receive cavalry. The celerity with which the men went through the various evolutions elicited considerable admiration from military gentlemen; and there can be little doubt, from the exhibition of this morning, that the corps will prove to be equal to any in the service. Prince Albert having complimented the commanding officer, Lord Jocelyn, upon the admirable manner in which the men had gone through their evolutions, left the ground and returned to Buckingham Palace.

**ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH ENGINEERS FROM RUSSIA.**—On Thursday week several engineers, who have been lately employed in the Russian fleet and dockyards, and who succeeded in making their escape from St. Petersburg on Monday the 5th ult., called at the Admiralty, for the purpose of having an interview with the First Lord; in the absence of whom they were received by his private secretary, Capt. Washington, who congratulated them very kindly on their return to their native land. They communicated a vast deal of important information to Capt. Washington with reference to Russia, and the preparations going on for the war. With respect to the health of the Emperor, some of them, who were familiar with his person, said they were quite shocked on beholding him as, as he looked twenty years older than when they had last seen him at Cronstadt a few months before. He, so conspicuous for his erect carriage, now appears stooped with age and infirmity. A pericardial liver complaint, and a disease in the leg, with what is still worse, a "mind diseased," had, in these few months, made this great change. His Majesty takes very little sustenance: he is restricted in his diet to a wing of a fowl a little weak tea, or an occasional glass of champagne diluted with water.

**PENSIONS ON THE POST-OFFICE REVENUE.**—From a return to the House of Commons it appears, in the year ended the 5th of January, the following payments were made:—To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, £4000; to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, £3407 10s.; and to the heirs of his Grace the Duke of Schomberg, £2900.

## THE WAR.

### PLAN OF THE ALLIED OPERATIONS.

By the arrival of the *Indus*, we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 20th ult. The embarkation of French troops for Varna still continued. Prince Napoleon's division had sailed. The general impression at Constantinople was that an attack on Sebastopol was in contemplation. Admiral Bruat has been ordered to join the Allied squadrons of the Black Sea—an immense number of shells of enormous calibre had arrived at Varna—and the scheme of the army destined for the East now includes a hundred thousand men.

The attack on Sebastopol will be both by sea and land. Nothing is known as to the number of Russian troops in the Crimea; some accounts represent them at 30,000, others at 100,000. The retreat of the Russians from the Principalities will enable them to concentrate their forces in the direction of the Crimea. The Russian army in Asia is said to be acting only on the defensive. It has lately sustained great losses from desertion.

Letters from Kars, bearing date the 30th ult., state that a Circassian army corps, chiefly composed of Russian deserters, had completely routed a Russian division, from 14,000 to 15,000 strong, near a place called Kiresch. Two thousand Russians were slain on the field of battle, and three guns have been captured. Emir Emin—or, according to other accounts, Emir Mehmet—the leader of the victorious troops, closely pursued the fugitive Russians, and few of them are said to have escaped the general massacre.

### THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

THE news from the seat of war since the 15th ult. has been exceedingly meagre. All accounts agree in representing the Russian army as retreating *en masse* from its head-quarters at Kalarasch via Slobodje, Ibraila, and Galatz; but very little is said as to any movement of the Turks. The desperate conflict, reported last week, in which the Russian army was said to have been driven across the Danube, has not yet been confirmed. The formal order of the Czar for raising the siege of Silistria is said to have been received at Kalarasch, on the 22nd, previous to which Prince Gortschakoff had gone to Bucharest, while Prince Paskiewitch had been ordered to proceed to Kiew, for the purpose, as is reported, of meeting the Czar, who is anxious to learn why his peremptory orders have not been fulfilled.

The entry of the Austrians into the Principalities is decided on; and Count Coronini, with the first division, to be followed closely by a second, is ready to descend the Danube to Giurgevo, whence he will march to Giurgevo, whence he will march to Bucharest. M. de Bruck is to communicate with the Porte as to the steps necessary to be taken with a view to this occupation of the Principalities by the Austrians.

The treaty between Turkey and Austria provides that the ancient order of things shall be re-established in the Principalities; and that military measures shall be concerted between the two Powers signifying the treaty. The evacuation of the Principalities to take place on the conclusion of peace. The latter to be based upon the maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday, states that Colonel Halik (of the Austrian army) is about to start for the headquarters of Omer Pacha, "in order to have an interview with that General, and with the commanders of the English and French troops, so as to combine the operations of the three armies." This piece of intelligence is, to a certain extent, confirmed by the *Sécher*, which states that it is believed in high circles that the occupation of the provinces of the Danube by Austria will not prevent the Turkish army and the armies of the Allies from entering the provinces for the purpose of pursuing the war against Russia.

Letters from Lemberg, of the 18th, state that Russia continues to send considerable troops towards the Austrian frontier. There is not a single town in the government of Kiew that has not a garrison. A camp has been established near Dubner. Three regiments of the Guards, which had recently arrived at Kiew, have received orders to proceed to the frontiers of Galicia. On the 25th the Cossack pickets entered far into the Rotherthum pass, in Transylvania. In several places on the Transylvanian frontier supplies for the Russian cavalry have been collected.

### ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST DIVISION AT VARNA.

The first division arrived at Varna on the 13th ult., and the Duke of Cambridge, his Staff, and the Brigade of Guards, landed on the following day. Lord Raglan was unable to go along with it in consequence of indisposition, which confines him to his quarters at Scutari. The vessels in which the divisions commanded by his Royal Highness arrived were the *Melbourne*, the *Jason*, the *Hydaspes*, the *Andes*, the *City of London*, the *Emperor*, and the *Golden Fleece* steamers; and the *Sir George Pollock*, the *Pyrenees*, the *Colgrain*, the *Morayshire*, the *Arncliffe*, the *Negotiator*, and the *Monarchy*, sailing transports. The division, consisting of the Brigade of Guards and the Highland Brigade (42nd, 79th, and 93rd Regiments), was conveyed with the greatest comfort and celerity from Scutari, and was speedily landed with baggage, stores, horses, &c., complete, as the boats of the English, French, and Turkish men of war lying in the bay all worked in friendly rivalry, rowing the troops on shore as fast as they could.

The *Himalaya*, with the 5th Dragoon Guards on board, arrived in the bay on the previous Monday evening, having left Cork on the 28th May. She carried 320 horses and 323 men of the regiment, and she reached Malta in seven days and twenty-two hours (all well)—the quickest passage ever known. The feat is no easy one, as few vessels, if any, have ever gone over the same course, but it will be difficult hereafter to match her astonishing performance. From point to point she was only eleven days and nineteen hours under steam between Cork and Varna.

The men disembarked on the 14th, in fine order and spirits. Every man rode his own horse (a fact, perhaps, without a parallel, after such a voyage); and both the French and the natives on shore testified in the liveliest way their admiration at the gallant martial look of the regiment as it formed on the beach, and rode away to its camp, by the side of the bay, opposite the town of Varna. Only two horses were lost on the passage, and these died from disease contracted on shore.

The disembarkation of the Guards was effected in excellent order, and with a rapidity and comfort which confer great credit on the officers engaged in superintending it. The French assisted with the most hearty goodwill. Of their own accord the men of the Artillery and the Chasseurs went down to the beach, helped to load buffalo-carts, and set to work at once to thump the drivers, to push the natives out of the way, to show the road, and, in fact, to make themselves generally useful. The men, though not quite so stout as we are accustomed to see them in London, were nevertheless in capital case, and good-humoured and high-spirited, notwithstanding a heavy storm of rain that broke over them on the march to their camp, about a mile outside the town. The tents of some of the Egyptians are pitched on the road-side, and as the first company of the Grenadiers marched past a murmur went through the place, and the swarthy little warriors came swarming out like bees, and drew themselves up with staring eyes and open mouths to gaze on the Anakim. At first they appeared to be affected by mute wonder only; but as man after man strode by, and the fact grew upon them that there was a whole regiment composed of such tall fellows, they burst into a grin, and at last expanded into laughter and chattering delight. The two troops of the 8th Hussars lying outside the town gave the men a hearty cheer as they came in sight. Most of the men were no stocks. It appears that soon after Sir George Brown came up to Varna an order was issued to the Duke's division, according to which the wearing of the stock was optional. Most of the men at once flung off their leather encumbrances, but, with the usual taste of soldiers for civil attire, they began to wear gay-coloured handkerchiefs and neckcloths, so that the authorities were obliged to order them to wear either the stock or nothing.

The Dragoons wore white calico covers to their helmets, but Sir George will not allow them to wear them if he can help it. He dislikes these covers exceedingly, because they are, he thinks, unsoldierlike; and his own division (the Light) is forbidden to wear them on any account.

Upon the preceding page is a scene sketched at Varna, showing one of its principal fountains, and a group of its people in their picturesque costumes.

### THE ALLIED TROOPS AT VARNA.

Although it is only a few weeks since the Allied forces arrived in Varna, the appearance of the principal streets has been completely changed by the restless activity and energy of the French. Old blind side walls have been broken down, and shops opened, in which not only necessities, but even luxuries, can be purchased; the streets, once so dull and silent, re-echo the laughter and rattle of dominoes in the newly-established cafés. Wine-merchants and sutlers from Algiers, Oran, Constantinople, Marseilles, Toulon, have set up booths and shops, at which liqueurs, spirits, and French and country wines can be purchased at prices not intolerably high. The natives have followed the example. Strings of German sausages, of dried tongues, of wily hams, of bottles of pickles, hang from the rafters of an old Turkish khan, which, but a few days before, was the abode of nothing but unseemly insects; and an empty storehouse has been turned into a nicely whitewashed and gaily painted "Restaurant de l'Armée d'Orient pour Messieurs les Officiers et sous Officiers." The names of the streets according to a Gallic nomenclature, painted in black on neat deal slips, are fixed to the walls, so that one can find his way from place to place without going through the erratic wanderings which generally mark the stranger's progress through a Turkish town. One lane is named the Rue Ibrahim, another Rue de l'Hôpital, a third Rue Yusuf; the principal lane is termed the Corso, the next is Rue des Postes Française; and as all these names are very convenient, and have a meaning attached to them, no sneering ought to deter the English traveller from confessing that the French manage these things better than we do. Where is the English post office? No one knows. Where does the English General live? No one knows. Where is the hospital to carry a sick soldier to? No one knows. Does any one want to find General Canrobert? Ask the first Frenchman you meet, and he will tell you to go up the Corso, turn to the right, by the end of the Rue de l'Hôpital, and then you will see the name of the General painted in large letters over the door of his quarters. The French Post-office and the French Hospital are indicated sufficiently by the names of the streets. Our Sappers and Miners have done useful works by the sea-side, have built piers, trampled up the shore, and deepened the little harbour. The French have done the same; they have built piers and banked up the shore, and erected a sea-wall to land at. Lord George Paulet has been inexhaustible in his hospitalities on board the *Bellerophon*, and has done much to "amalgamate" the higher officers of both armies by his friendly *réunions*, so that they become better friends every day. There is no jealousy between the men, or any rivalry, except in the path of honour.

### THE ENGLISH CAMP AT ALADEEN, NEAR VARNA.

Never were tents pitched in a more lovely spot. When the morning sun has risen and flooded the rich landscape of foliage-covered hill, broad downs, and lake and river with its light, it is scarce possible for one to feel he is far from England. At the other side of the lake, which leaves the meadows beneath the hill on which the camp is placed, there is a range of high ground, so finely wooded, with such verdant sheets of short crisp grass between the clumps of forest timber, that every one who sees it at once says "surely there must be a fine mansion somewhere among those trees!" Once the traveller leaves the sandy plain and flat meadow lands which sweep westward for two or three miles from Varna, he passes through a succession of fine landscapes, with a waving outline of hills, which he can see on all sides above the thick mass of scrub or cover, pierced by the road, or rather the track, made by horsemen and araba drivers. The open country is finely diversified, and abundance of wood and water lies all around, within easy distance of the route. Long lines of storks fly overhead, or hold solemn reviews among the frogs in the meadows. As for the latter they are innumerable, and their concerts by day and night would delight the classical scholar who remembers his Aristophanes, and who can trace the accuracy of the chorus. Eagles soar overhead looking out for dead horses (the noble bird is not above eating carrion), and vultures, kites, and huge buzzards scour the plains in quest of vermin, hares, or partridges. Beautiful orioles (a blaze of green and yellow), gaudy woodpeckers, jays, and grosbeaks, shriek and chatter among the bushes, while the bulbul (the nightingale) pours forth a flood of plaintive melancholy from the brake, aided by a lovely little warbler, in a black cap and red waistcoat with blueish facings, which darts about after the flies, and which, when he has caught and eaten one, lights on a twig and expresses his satisfaction in a gush of exquisite music. Blackbirds and thrushes join in the chorus, and birds of all sorts, fit around in multitudes. The commonest bird of all is the dove, which is found so good to eat that his cooing is often abruptly terminated by a dose of No. 6. A small kind of deer has been seen close to the camp, in herds of fifty or sixty, and the sportsmen have found out the tracks of wild boar through the neighbouring hills. Huge carp abound in the lake, and very fine perch, enormous drem and pike, can be had for the taking; but tackle, rods, and lines are very scarce in the camp. There are no trout in the waters, but perch and pike take large flies very freely, whenever the angler can get through the weeds and marshy borders to take a cast for them.

The camp life is quiet, and soon told: between six and half-past six o'clock the seven regiments parade, each in front of their own encampment; but nearly two hours before that time, the stranger, unaccustomed to the sounds of the camp, if he has been able to sleep through the challenges of the sentries along the lines and the monotonous cry running from man to man, "Number One, All's well!" "Number Two, All's well!" &c., will be awakened by the bugles and trumpets sounding the *réveil*, the noise of conversation around his tent, and the chopping of wood for the camp fires. Parade over, there is a general rush for breakfast, which takes place at eight o'clock. The meat (beef) served out for rations is good, though very lean; and the supply of preserved potatoes is most acceptable. Sir G. Brown will not allow the porter which has been sent up to Varna for the use of the troops to be forwarded to the camp; but if the men had rations of weak spirits and water, it would be better for them than malt drink. As it is, they get neither, and grumble accordingly. The heat in the day is great; but perhaps it does not much exceed the average temperature of a fine sunny day in England, about the same time of year. The nights are colder, and heavy dews are frequent. When recall is sounded, and all the bands have ceased playing, the silence which reigns over the canvas would be profound, but that the vigorous breathings of the sleepers frequently attain the dimensions of snoring; and that the challenges of the sentry to the stragglers for half an hour are frequent. Ere dusk outlying pickets are appointed, and reliefs are sent out about half-past two o'clock in the morning. These pickets are posted around the camp at the distance of two or three miles.

### THE TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE DESPATCH.

The despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Heytesbury respecting the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey concluded at Adrianople on the 14th of September, 1829, is a document of so much importance, historically, that, but for its length—two columns of the *Times*—we should have given it entire.

After some preliminary remarks on the professed policy of Russia, his Lordship proceeds to examine the conditions of the Treaty of Adrianople, which, as he remarks, "appear vitally to affect the interests, the strength, the dignity, the present safety, and future independence of the Ottoman Empire." The territorial acquisitions of Russia, he admits, are small; but they are "commanding positions, far more valuable than the possession of barren provinces and depopulated towns, and better calculated to rivet the fetters by which the Sultan is bound." The Asiatic fortresses, for example, "not only secure to Russia the uninterrupted occupation of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, but place her in a situation so commanding as to control at pleasure the destiny of Asia Minor." Then she has advanced into the very centre of Armenia—thus holding the keys "both of the Persian and the Turkish provinces; and, whether she may be disposed to extend her conquests to the east or to the west, to Teheran or to Constantinople, no serious obstacle can arrest her progress." "In Europe, the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are rendered virtually independent of the Porte," while the effect of the stipulations respecting the islands of the Danube must be as he remarks, "to place the control of the navigation and commerce of that river exclusively in the hands of Russia."

After pointing out many other provisions of the treaty equally objectionable, and dwelling at some length on the prostrate condition of the Ottoman Empire, Lord Aberdeen winds up by saying that the anxiety felt by the other European Powers, on account of "the unavoidable weakness of the Turkish Power," is greatly increased by finding that fresh causes have been brought into action, by the treaty of Adrianople, "which are obviously calculated to hasten and ensure its utter dissolution. The evils attending upon uncertainty, expectation, and alarm, must be universally felt throughout Europe. Encouragement will be afforded to projects the most adverse to the general tranquillity; and the different Powers, so far from disarming, will pro-



bably augment their warlike preparations, already too extensive for a state of peace." This latter sentence shows that the Premier was in favour of reducing the national armaments of Europe long before Mr. Cobden took up that question; and that at that time he looked upon Russia as the greatest promoter of war.

### THE BALTIC FLEETS.

Letters from Finland, of June 21, state that the united fleets of England and France—comprising twenty-eight sail of the line, five first class frigates, and eighteen steamers; in all fifty-one sail, were then at anchor, off the island of Renskar, in Baro Sound; affording a spectacle, the grandeur of which in a naval point of view, it is more easy to conceive than to describe. There fly the flags of the two Great Maritime Powers of the world, who have cordially united in one common cause, that of avenging the unprincipled aggression of Turkey by the despot of the north of Europe.

On the 14th ult., the day after the junction of the two fleets, Sir C. Napier, accompanied by Rear-Admirals Corry and Chads, paid an official visit to Vice-Admiral Paravel Deschênes on board the *Inflexible*, 90, the yards of all the French ships being manned, and their crews giving three hearty cheers. The French Admiral having signified his intention to return the visit on the following day, the captains of the various English ships repaired on board the *Duke of Wellington* at an appointed hour, to be present on the interesting occasion, and as a mark of respect to the senior officer of the French fleet, who received compliments similar to those given the day previously to our gallant Commander-in-Chief.

During the forenoon of the 16th, the ships of the English division of the fleet went to general quarters, firing shot and shell at targets moored at distances of 800 and 1000 yards. The *Porcupine*, steam-sloop, Lieut.-Commander Jackson, was dispatched to Stockholm, to procure fresh provisions.

The *Gorgon* was dispatched on the 18th to Sveaborg, returning the next day to the anchorage of the fleet. The *Bulldog* and *Alban* arrived in Baro Sound on the 19th, from a cruise; the *Penelope*, 16, and French war-steamer *Milan*, parted company on particular service. The boats of the various ships comprising the British division of the fleet, manned by the seamen, marines, and marine artillerymen, and armed with field-pieces, carbines, revolvers, &c., landed at the island of Renskar, under the command of Rear-Admiral Chads, transported the field-pieces over the rocks, fired three rounds of blank cartridges, and performed various military evolutions.

It was probable that a portion of the Allied fleets would proceed up the Gulf of Finland as far as the island of Hogland, in a day or two, and make a demonstration off Cronstadt. There was no prospect, however, of any active operations being undertaken.

### THE GAMLA CARLEBY AFFAIR.

By letters from the Baltic fleet, of June 20, we have received a more accurate account of the melancholy affair at Gamla Carleby. It appears that after the crews of some of the steamers of Admiral Plumridge's division had destroyed the shipping and marine stores in Uleaborg and Brabstad, in the Gulf of Bothnia, the *Vulture* and *Odin* approached Gamla Carleby (Old Carleby), on the evening of the 7th ult., but could not get nearer than about four miles and a half, as they drew too much water for the narrow creeks leading to the town. The *Vulture* and the *Odin*, in fact, although the former is only a six-gunner, were unable to render any assistance to their officers and crews forming the expedition, and hence, in a great measure, the deplorable loss of life.

About seven p.m. the boats of the two steamers were manned and armed—there being in all nine boats, two pinnaces, two paddle-box boats, four cutters and one gig, with 180 officers and men; the entire expedition being under the command of Lieut. C. A. Wise, of the *Vulture*, who was accompanied by Lieut. Madden, Lieut. Burton, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and by Dr. Duncan, all of that steamer. The boats were then rowed towards shore, and, after a long pull, anchored near the storehouses at the entrance of one of the creeks leading to the town. Lieut. Wise and Lieut. Burton went on shore—a flag of truce having been previously displayed—and communicated with the Burgo-master. The other boats remained about half a mile distant. Lieut. Wise demanded the delivery up of all the ships in the harbour and all the Government property, promising, in case of compliance, not to molest the town or the inhabitants. He and his men, however, were not allowed to enter Carleby, although he offered to go unarmed, and declared that he merely wished to ascertain whether there were any Government stores in the place. Whilst Lieutenants Wise and Burton were holding a parley with the Burgo-master of Old Carleby, the latter had at his side a military-looking person in plain dress, no doubt a high Russian functionary, as the Burgo-master and the other municipal authorities appeared to be guided by his advice. To the twice or thrice repeated question whether there were any Russian troops in or near the town no answer was given, and that silence was considered by Messrs. Wise and Burton as significant; the latter observing, after pushing off from the shore, "We shall for a certainty have a fight."

Lieut. Wise having returned to the boats forming the expedition, the flag of truce was withdrawn; some boats were sent ahead for the purpose of sounding, and the others followed closely. One of the boats of the *Odin* was ordered to reconnoitre one of the creeks leading to the town; on passing near some buildings the boat's crew perceived a number of soldiers, and turned back in order to report the discovery. That moment, however, a temporarily raised wall was thrown down, and a volley of musketry was poured on the boat, killing Lieutenant Carrington; Mr. Montague, mate; and Mr. Athorpe, a midshipman; and wounding Lieutenant Lewis, R.M., and Mr. McGrath, midshipman, as well as fourteen seamen and marines. The boat itself was disabled, and was towed by another one to the *Odin*, which was still lying in the roads. The other boats, which had on board four 24-pounders, howitzers, and two 12-pounders, howitzers, immediately opened fire, one gunner of the *Vulture*—an excellent hand—firing not less than twenty-seven times before he fell wounded. The fire was steadily maintained on shore, but the boats, with the exception of one belonging to the *Vulture*, were soon rowed out of range. The unfortunate exception was one which got aground. The last time it was distinctly seen it was disabled, and drifting with the current. By this time the number of the enemy had greatly increased, and it was calculated that there were not less than 500 riflemen. There is some obscurity, or rather diversity, of opinion respecting the fate of the missing boat. Some think a shell burst right over it, killing or wounding all in it; others, that it got aground on the piles in the creek, and that it was captured by the enemy. In that boat—which was the paddle-box boat of the *Vulture*—were Mr. N. I. Morphy, mate, and twenty-five seamen; and, in another boat belonging to the same steamer, one marine was killed and six were wounded; so that the entire loss of the two steamers in killed, wounded, and missing, was 52. In one boat alone—of 18 persons, not less than 11 were killed or wounded. In the beginning of what may be called the action, the enemy had only one field-piece; but, towards the close, they had trained up five.

The firing from the Russian troops lasted an hour and ten minutes, and had not the elevation of their guns been too high, the loss on the side of the English would have been still greater. Moreover, the Russians commenced firing too soon; had they waited until the boats got further into the creek, and then opened their volley, not a single Englishman, it is calculated, would have escaped. One of the boats of the *Vulture* was pierced in numerous places with grape shot, and had two of her cars broken.

One Russian cavalry officer and an infantry one were seen to fall, and many Russians were wounded. After the firing was over, the enemy set to work making breastworks and stockades, fearing probably that the assailants would return. Next day a regiment was drawn to the shore, and the people on board the *Vulture* and *Odin* set it down as a detachment of the Imperial Guards. Previously to the separation of the *Vulture* from its fellow sufferer, the officers of the former assisted at the interment of the killed of the *Odin*, and the ceremony was a deeply affecting one. All the boats' crews behaved with the utmost intrepidity and coolness, and the expedition was ably commanded.

**CAPTAIN GIFFARD'S WIDOW.**—The widow of the lamented Captain Giffard visited Odessa, in the *Vesuvius*, under the safeguard of a flag of truce. She was permitted to land, accompanied by Captain Powell, and remained there twenty-four hours collecting particulars of her husband's dying moments, which were those of a hero meeting his death in his country's cause. The crew of the *Tiger*, on seeing a British naval uniform pass their place of confinement, were about hailing the wearer with a British cheer, thinking their moment of deliverance from captivity had arrived, but were very judiciously silenced in time by a sign from a Captain Powell. The junior officers, such as midshipmen and cadets, have been placed in a naval college to improve them in their profession; the seniors are said to have been removed to Moscow, the Emperor having refused to listen to any exchange.

### THE MINOR STATES OF GERMANY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I trust that your excellent article, "Progress of the War, and the Anti-Russian Alliance," will find its echo in every German heart. It is truly flattering for the German people, chiefly for that part of it which belong to the territories of the "minnows among the Tritons," that one of the most widely-circulated organs of the English press calls it a "great" one, and that public opinion in England at last knows how to separate the policy of the German nation from that of her rulers and her diplomacy.

It is the special object of these lines to draw your attention to the condition, not only of the minor German States, but to that of the small ones in general. There the Courts, as you most truly remarked, are most "Russianised." To one of them—known to the world as the seat of the famous Darmstadt Conferences—the late Russian Ambassador at London has resorted. There the condition of society, in all its classes, is the most unnatural; and wherever the petty tyranny of the Princes and their bureaucracy is the strongest, the more they are forgotten by public opinion: the smaller they are, the greater is the vanity of their rulers. These latter certainly now feel so highly flattered by having become for some time the object of European attention, but especially of that of their old demigod Nicholas; that we may expect them to do some very foolish things. No doubt, they will overreach each other in Russian sympathies, all dreaming of Russian Colonels for their sons and cousins—of Russian stars and ribbons for themselves and their Ministers and courtiers; no doubt they will all be puffed up by the proud hope of marrying their daughters—not to the Grand Turk, like Molière's good *Bourgeois de Paris*, who had made up his mind to become a g-nileman; far be such a thing from such orthodox Christians!—but to Russian Princes and Grand Dukes. There is a certain consolation in the jokes of the clowns, by which the horrors of Shakspearian tragedy are interrupted. On the Athenian stage tragedy was followed by the satirical drama. Let us hope, that the tragedy on the Danube draws to its close; that human wantonness and tyrannical presumptuousness as in the "Persians" of the Athenian poet, will meet with their reward; and that at the end, we may have a hearty laugh at the cost of the "minnows."

There is much to laugh at, and much to weep for, in the history and in the present condition of the small States of Germany, chiefly of those, in the south-western part of that country, the existence of which renders the gaily-coloured map of Germany so very attractive to the eyes of children, who still have more fear of the rod of "bad Nicholas" about Christmas time, than of the knout of the Czar.

Strange to say, all these small German States were the first into which Constitutionalism was introduced, after the so-called Wars of Deliverance (Befreiungskriege). But their Constitutionalism never has been anything more than a sham, a paltry excuse for the misrule of an unscrupulous bureaucracy. Never has there been anything more grotesque than the proceedings of some of the so-called popular representations in some of the smaller of these German States during the political movements of 1848 and 1849. Public attention in England, once drawn to them by the proceedings of the Bamberg Conference, so excellently commented upon in your leading article, it certainly will interest your readers to learn that even Conservatives in my country feel at last the necessity that Germany should dispense with these small states altogether. It is a very curious fact, that in a recently-published book, entitled "Naturgeschichte des Volkes; or, Land und Leute" (Stuttgart and Tübingen Cotta'scher Verlag, 1854), the writer of which—Dr. W. H. Riehl—has of late become an authority respecting political and social matters in the Conservative circles of Germany, the severest verdict is given against the small German States, and their pretensions to play a leading part in the European commonwealth.

The enlightened population of these petty German States most deeply feel that they are the political Pariahs of Europe. These countries, though their Governments are the most "Russianised," gave birth to almost all that is renowned in German literature (Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, came from thence); in the midst of them, Frankfurt, the old city of the Emperors, is situated. With them, the want of a real German unity and centralisation is felt more strongly than in Prussia or Austria, which have an historical existence of their own. Should Providence, in the course of events which no human eye may foresee, bring once more down on Germany the severe visitation of a great revelation, you will, no doubt, have again to seek there the seed, and the plot, of German liberty and unity—as we read, in Bacon's story, that it was the very smallest State of the North-American Confederation which proved the readiest to accept the idea of a strong national Union.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,  
A GERMAN.

### UNITED STATES.

The *Asia* steam-ship, which left New York on the 14th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning. The popular excitement on the subject of slavery still continues. President Pierce and several officials had been hung in effigy at Westfield, Mass., by the Abolitionists. During the ceremony the church bells were tolled. The Judge of the Wisconsin Supreme Court had declared the Fugitive Slave-law unconstitutional, and refused to convict.

On the 9th ult. the Rev. T. W. Higginson was arrested at Worcester, and conveyed to Boston, charged with being engaged in the riot at the court-house when Batchelder was killed. He was held to bail in \$3000 dols. The rev. rioter, who, when asked to subscribe funds for the purchase of the slave Burns, replied that he "had nothing but brains and bullets to bestow," is yet at large.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* reiterates its conviction, notwithstanding the many affected denials of the fact, that there exists in the United States an organisation for the armed disruption of Cuba from Spain, which, in the number and position of the men who are committed to it, and in the means at their disposal, dwarfs all previous attempts into mere buccaneering parties. The editor has reason to know that, "when Cuba is next invaded, it will be by an army well-disciplined, well officered, and well provided with arms and munitions of war; not exactly large, but sufficiently numerous to effect its object by its own strength, and, therefore, sure to be largely recruited by the discontented Creoles, who, lacking nerve and resolution to be the first to face their hated rulers, will flock to a standard which leads sufficient force to ensure success, and will fight with all the fierceness which is engendered by venom long repressed."

Later accounts from Texas represent the ravages committed by the Indians during their late forays to have exceeded anything heretofore experienced. Great damage had resulted to the crops on the Brazos by the overflowing of the banks of that river.

Advices from Havana to the 8th ult. had been received, detailing the plan of operations resolved upon by the Cuban Government in the event of the descent of an armed force upon the island; but it does not differ materially from the course pursued towards the party of General Lopez.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters from India and China have been received by the Overland Mail. The dates by this arrival are:—Calcutta, May 16th; Madras, 21st; Hong Kong, 6th; Singapore, 15th; Penang, 18th; Galle, 26th; Bombay, 23rd; Burmah, 3rd.

The news from India is not of much importance; but, in the absence of anything surprising in the Presidencies, the correspondence of the *Delhi Gazette* continues to furnish our Oriental contemporaries with an unending supply of marvels from Central Asia. The *Gazette* has now a "new correspondent," who has discovered that—

The Russian troops have not only reached Khiva, but have built several forts within its territories. The Khan found himself unable to resist, and deemed it best to close an alliance with the Emperor of Russia, the more so since in doing so he followed the example of Persia. It is also reported in Cabul that the King of Bokhara has allied himself with Russian agents, to induce Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to enter into friendly negotiations. The Ameer, however, refuses to have any inter-

course with his Majesty of Bokhara; but does not absolutely refuse to treat with the Czar through the agency of Persia.

To complete the mystification, we are told that Nazir Khairulla Khan had written to Dost Mahomed, informing him of persons sending news to the English papers, which might produce much mischief. "The consequence was that Mirza Nabbee was seized on suspicion of being the news-sender, but was dismissed, after clearing himself by oath." The *Friend of India* makes the very probable suggestion that these correspondents of the *Delhi Gazette* may be agents used by Dost Mahomed, in order to increase the value of his offer of amity to the British Government.

From China we have reports that the Emperor *de jure* of the Celestial Empire is about to divide the kingdom with Thae-ping-Wang, the insurgent chief, but the rumour is not generally credited. At Nankin the insurgents are settling down, and assuming the character of a settled Government. Shanghai still holds out against the Imperialists, and appears likely to do so. At Amoy preparations were going forward for another endeavour on the part of the insurgents to retake the city, which, if vigorously followed up, will probably be successful.

**PRINCE PASKIEWITZCH OUTGENERALLED.**—When Prince Paskiewitch arrived before Silistria, he sent a flag of truce to Sal Pacha, Commandant of the place, and requested an interview with that Turkish officer. The interview took place in the presence of two Attachés, one of the French and another of the English embassy. The Prince declared to the Pacha that he had orders from the Emperor of Russia to take Silistria at any cost, and that consequently the best thing that could be done would be to treat at once for the surrender of the place, rather than spill unnecessary blood. At the same time the Prince looked hard at the Pacha, and made some equivocal, but almost imperceptible, movement with his fingers. Sal Pacha understood perfectly well that he would be well paid for the surrender. But nothing of this had escaped the two Attachés, who immediately informed Omer Pacha. Before twenty-four hours had elapsed another Pacha was in command of the place—namely, Mussa Pacha, who declared to Prince Paskiewitch, in a second interview, that if the latter had received orders to take Silistria at any cost, he (Mussa Pacha) had orders to defend it at any cost. Thus the negotiations were broken off.

The smaller German States have sent in their complete adhesion to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

### THE ENTERTAINMENTS AT OXFORD.

REOWNED as the city of Oxford has ever been for its hospitality, and for the liberal spirit which has characterised those who have filled the office of Chief Magistrate, it has been the particular study of the present Mayor (R. J. Spiers, Esq.) to place his native city in a still prouder position in those respects. On Tuesday, the 22nd ult., a banquet was given at the Town hall, which, in point of elegance and splendour, far surpassed the ordinary style of corporation entertainments. On this occasion, in addition to his corporate friends and fellow-citizens, the Mayor had invited the leading members of the University and county gentry—including Sir H. Peyton, Bart.; the High Sheriff; the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P.; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. G. Harcourt, M.P., &c.

On Thursday evening the Mayor and Mayoress had a reception in the Town-hall, which we have illustrated upon the next page.

In addition to the evening party on Friday, the visitors, under the able and genial direction of the Mayor and Mr. John Henry Parker, were conducted over the Colleges of Worcester, St. John's, Wadham, Architectural Society's rooms, Bodleian Library, Theatre, and Divinity School. The company were then sumptuously entertained in the common room of Christ Church, by Mr. Stokes, the Junior Proctor.

At Magdalen College, the company were entertained at dinner by the Senior Proctor, Mr. Cholmondeley; the fine old President, Dr. Routh—now in his ninety-ninth year—having granted the use of the Hall for the occasion. Dr. Routh took advantage of this opportunity to present to the College a handsome silver-gilt dish, which he had received as a gift from the Emperor Alexander of Russia, in the year 1814. And the Vice-President, Mr. Harris, in announcing the presentation of the piece of plate, made a most ingenious speech to prove that no occasion could have been more appropriate for giving and accepting the offering. He pointed out how the present Emperor of Russia was occupying a position just the opposite to that maintained by his great predecessor, "Alexander," he said, "manfully defended his country against the lawless aggressions of the greatest despot the world ever knew, and therefore deserved the esteem of every true patriot; but Nicholas, the present Emperor, had committed the very crime which had been punished by his brother." The President could not, on account of his great age, be present at the entertainment; but the window was opened, in order that he might hear the hearty cheers with which his hospitality and kindness were greeted.

In the evening Dr. Daubeny, the Professor of Botany, gave a soirée at his residence.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The *Antique Gallery*, which we engrave, forms a part of the Randolph and Taylor Buildings, in Beaumont-street. At the foot of the staircase is a beautiful statue of Bacchus, presented by a Countess of Pomfret; opposite, in a niche in the side wall, is a statue of Minerva, in good preservation; and through the archway, with its columns on either side, are seen a number of antique statues, arranged in niches. In the centre is the torso of Theseus; and, in the extreme distance, the Laocœon. In this Gallery there is a part devoted to the works of Chantry; and also, in the vault beneath, are to be seen many models of his mural monuments.

The *Schools Gate*, so named as leading to the Divinity Schools, is represented as seen within the Quadrangle, and is a curious specimen of architecture, and more pleasing from its picturesqueness than elegance of style. This is the principal entrance, on state occasions, into the Divinity Schools and Theatre. The front, facing the street, is very bare of decoration.

The *Reception by the Mayor and Mayoress* in the Town-hall on Thursday evening was brilliantly attended. The invitations were extended to 1000. The object of this gathering was to bring again together the most distinguished members of the University, the county gentry, and the citizens, and to place before their notice works of art, rare literary works, and other objects calculated to gratify intelligent curiosity, and afford intellectual enjoyment. In this object the Mayor and Mayoress most eminently succeeded.

The Town-hall presented a most brilliant appearance, for around its walls were hung some of the choicest works of Millais, Hunt, Collins, Ansell, Allom, Prout, D. Cox, and others illustrative in art; while on stands in many parts of the room were ranged a collection of water colour drawings, by some of the most distinguished artists of the present day. In the various recesses and in the centre of the room were models of the most finished pieces of sculpture, by Calder Marshall, Maodwall, and others, imparting a degree of grace and beauty to the scene which could not be surpassed.

Soon after eight o'clock the company began to assemble. The list of guests included many of the most distinguished names in literature, science, and art. As they arrived they were introduced by Stewards to the Mayor, who then introduced them to the Mayoress, and she, as well as the Mayor, gave to each a cordial welcome. About ten o'clock the whole of the company had arrived, and, notwithstanding that upwards of 1000 persons were congregated together, there was an entire absence of confusion and pressure, owing to the excellent arrangements laid down, and the admirable manner in which they were carried out by the Stewards, who undertook, as a labour of love, the duties which were assigned to them.

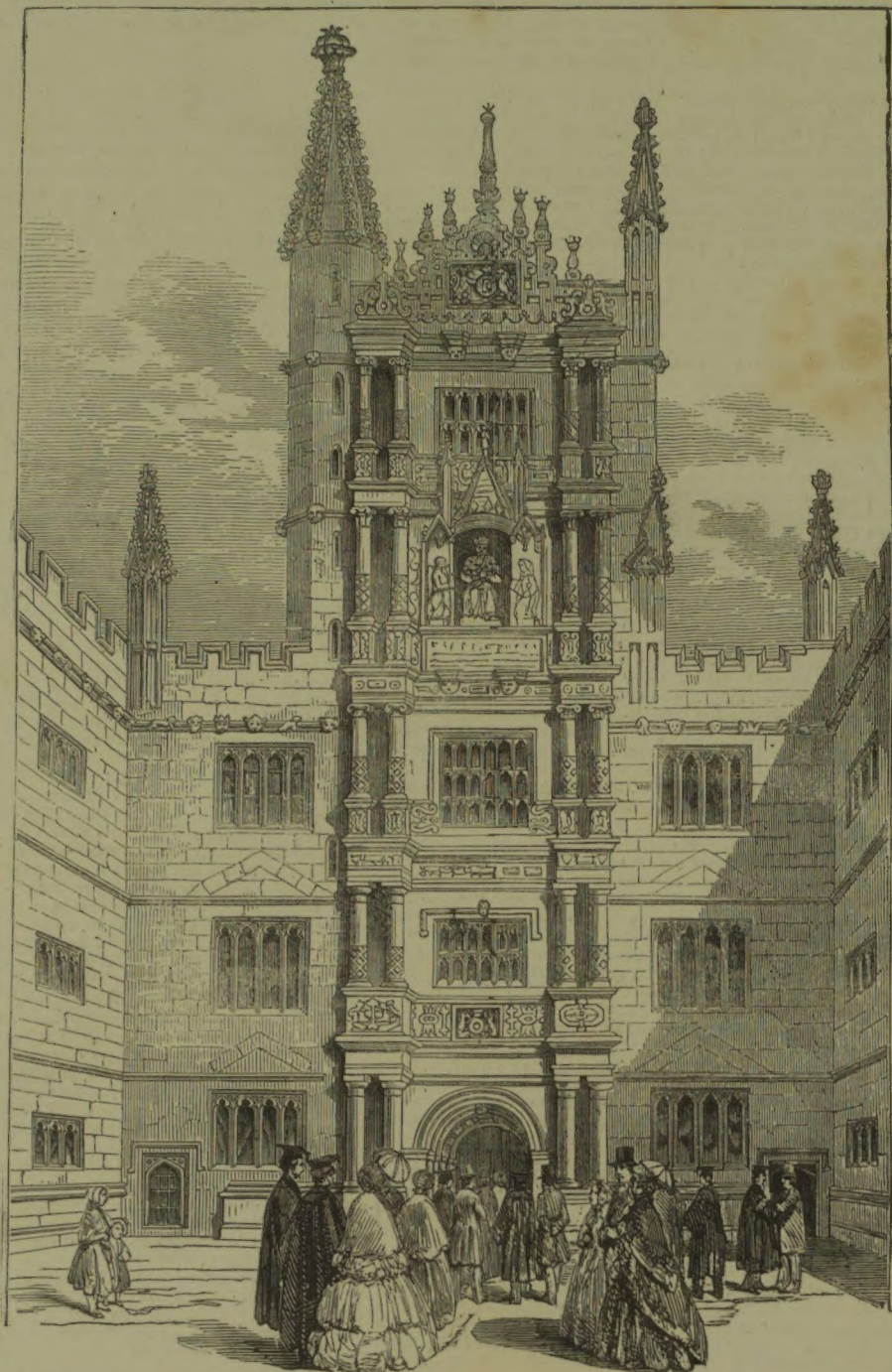
In the great hall, the draperies of the windows and the heraldic adornments of the walls, as arranged for the banquet on Tuesday, had been retained, superadded to which, that spacious apartment was ornamented throughout by a profusion of painting and sculpture. In the Council-chamber there was a collection of drawings of the ancient masters, copies of the Queen's collection and stereoscopes; in the City Committee-room, microscopes, drawings, carvings, &c.; in the Public Library a collection of illustrated books and other works of art—including some of the finest works of modern eminent artists, besides productions of others more immediately connected with the locality. The Microscopic and Stereoscopic Department was superintended by F. Symonds, Esq., and the Rev. J. G. Wood, who attended during the evening and explained the various illustrations; and the Fine Arts Department was attended by Mr. Harvey, to whom much of the credit of the general arrangement is due.

The Town-hall-yard was covered with a spacious tent, in which refreshments were dispensed. The Public Library was crowded during the night with parties examining the beautifully illustrated works, lent for the occasion by the Architectural Society, other public bodies, and private individuals. The musical department was sustained





THE ANTIQUE GALLERY, TAYLOR AND RANDOLPH-BUILDINGS, OXFORD.

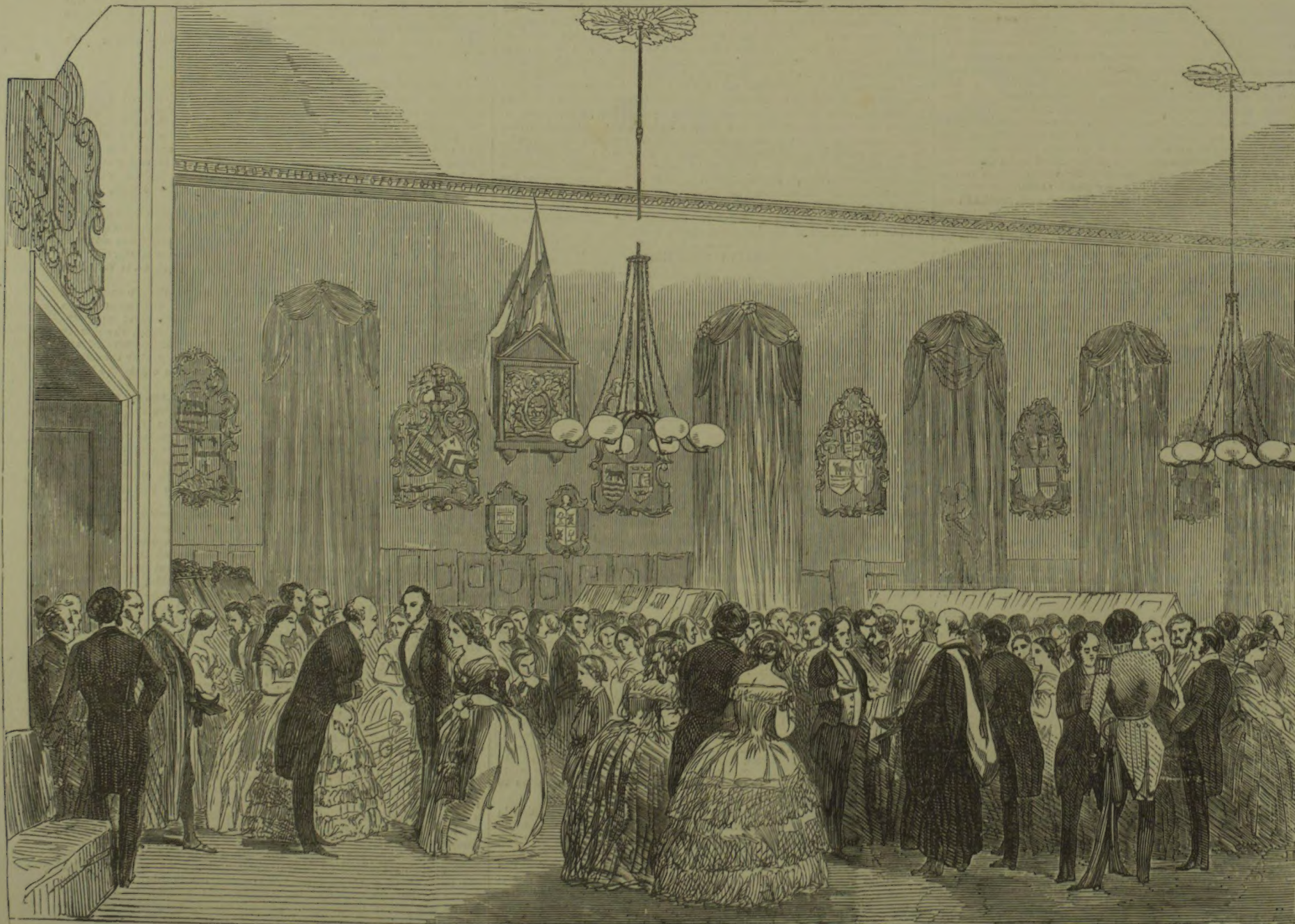


THE DIVINITY SCHOOLS GATE, OXFORD.

by Adame's new Oxford Sax-Tuba band; and the vocal, by the Misses Birch, aided by amateurs, choristers, and others. The hall and other apartments were brilliantly lighted, and the *tout ensemble*, when the

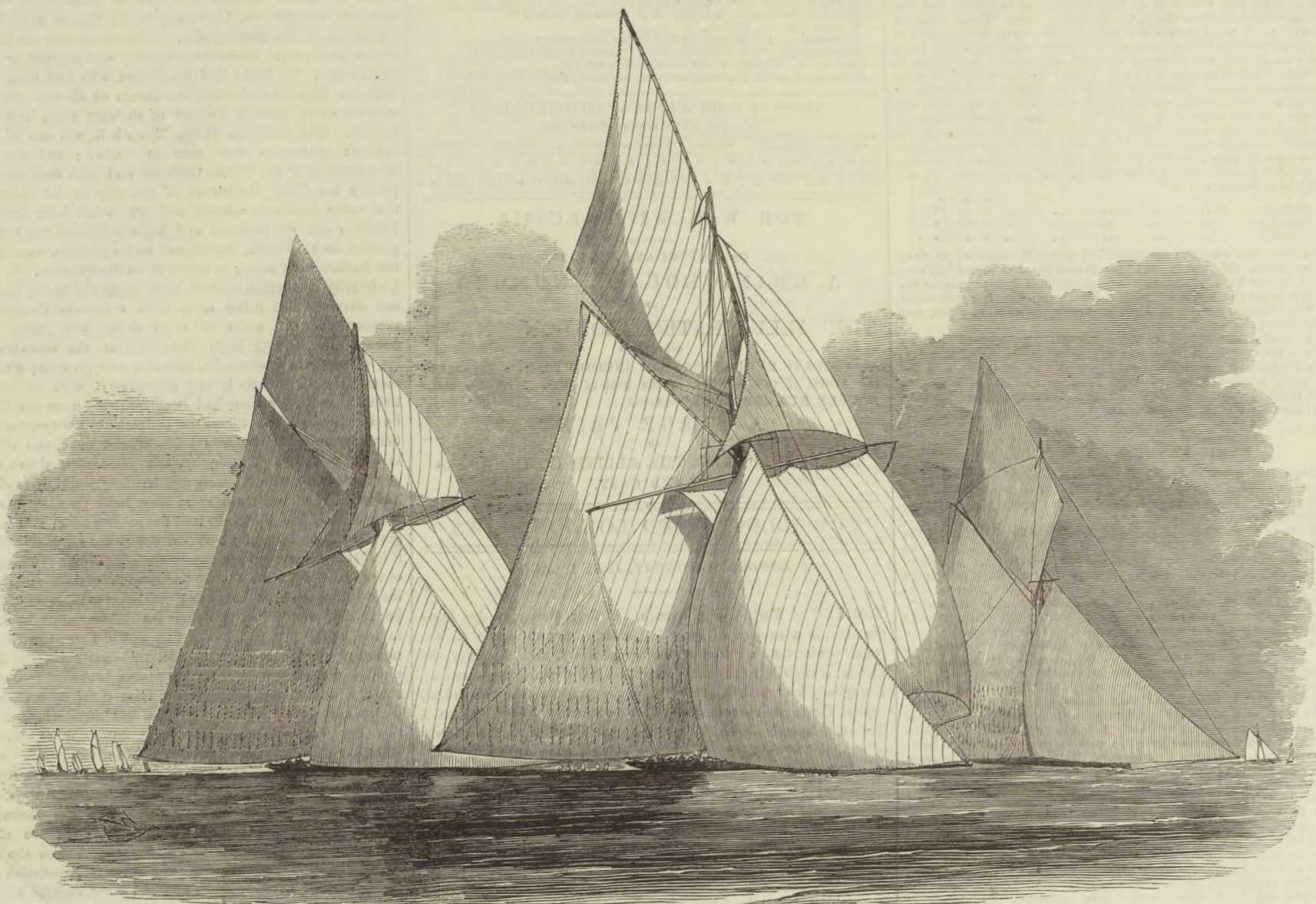
company had assembled, was extremely rich and imposing. The invitations exceeded 1000 in number, comprising the resident families of the University, with those of the county, the city circles, &c.

On the two following days the hall and other apartments were visited by upwards of 20,000 persons, including schools, some accompanied by banners and bands of music.



THE RECEPTION, BY THE MAYOR AND MAYORESS, IN THE TOWN-HALL, OXFORD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





THOUGHT.

PHANTOM.  
THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH.

VAMPIRE.

**M. BILLAULT, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR UNDER LOUIS NAPOLEON.**

M. ADOLPHE BILLAULT, the new Minister of the Interior under the Emperor Napoleon III., was born in the year 1805. He began his career as an advocate at Nantes, where he became so distinguished for his eloquence and industry, that he was nominated a member of the General Council of the *Loire Inferieure*. But M. Billault was destined



M. BILLAULT, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

to shine in a higher sphere. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Billault then, for the first time, gave the measure of his faculties. He proved himself to be a man of the most varied talents, which accommodated themselves to all political questions. He became in a short time one of the most indefatigable orators of the Chamber of Deputies: civil and military affairs, finance, diplomacy—on all these questions he spoke in the most masterly manner. On his first entrance into Parliamentary life he attached himself to that section of the Opposition known under the name of the "Constitutional Opposition," and of which M. Odilon Barrot was at that time the leader; but in 1840 he went over, "sans transition," to the side of M. Thiers, and was shortly afterwards made Under-Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. On the downfall of the Administration of M. Thiers, he joined the Opposition against M. Guizot, and was one of the most troublesome opponents of that Minister. M. Billault was one of those men who denounced the English predilections of M. Guizot. He took part in the debates relative to the famous "Right of Search," carried on for the amusement of the *badouins* of Paris; as well as in those excited by the conduct of the French at Tahiti, when the celebrated "*affaire Pritchard*" threatened to bring England and France into collision; and when the French press teemed with accusations against "perfidious Albion."

In 1847, M. Billault spoke with much force on the question of Electoral Reform; and, after the Revolution, was elected Representative of the People in the *Assemblée Constituante*. This portion of the political career of M. Billault is distinguished by vacillations of principle that do not say much for the earnestness of his convictions. He was the ardent promoter of the proposition of inquiry into the condition of the working classes, and defended the

absurd "right of labour" question against M. Thiers. His Republican zeal led him to moot and support the most dangerous questions; and he became the champion of the National Assembly in the differences that arose between the majority of that body and Louis Napoleon, at that time President of the French Republic. This devotion had its reward. He was first made a member of the Provisional Committee of the Council of State; and subsequently, on two different occasions, he was named one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly.

It was with no small astonishment, therefore, that the public, after the establishment of the Empire, received the intelligence, that this ancient disciple of M. Odilon Barrot, this confederate of M. Thiers, and opponent of Louis Napoleon, was promoted to the important position of President of the *Corps Legislatif*. In this capacity, however, he appeared to have given satisfaction, and his promotion to the Ministry of the Interior, has not excited surprise or much remark from any section of politicians.

The character of M. Billault is thus described by M. de Cormenin, in his "*Sketches of the Parliamentary Celebrities of the Reign of Louis*

Philippe":—"M. Billault has as much principle as most advocates, and more than many Ministers of our day. He is a remarkable orator."

**ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH.**

THIS event, the second and concluding match of this Club for the season, was sailed for on Tuesday, the 20th ult. The competitors were but three: the *Thought* and *Phantom*, in one match, and the *Vampire*, unopposed, in the other; and all three cutter-rigged.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Thought ..	37 ..	G. Cooper, Esq.
Phantom ..	29 ..	S. Lane, Esq.
Vampire ..	18 ..	C. Wheeler, jun., Esq.

The course, on this occasion, was from Erith to the Nore-light and back, for a purse of forty sovereigns for the first-class, and a purse of thirty sovereigns for the second-class vessels. The *Mars* steamer—always





## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 2.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 3.—Dog-days begin. J. J. Rousseau died, 1778.  
 TUESDAY, 4.—St. Martin.  
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817.  
 THURSDAY, 6.—O'd Midsummer-day. Adam Smith died, 1790.  
 FRIDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket assassinated, 1170.  
 SATURDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due. Edmund Burke died, 1797.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 6 13 h. 13 m. 40	M. 7 0 h. 13 m. 30	M. 7 35 h. 13 m. 20	M. 8 20 h. 13 m. 10	M. 9 5 h. 13 m. 0	M. 10 25 h. 13 m. 0	M. 11 0 h. 13 m. 0

## THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

On SATURDAY, JULY 15,  
 A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CONTAINING  
 A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS AND INCIDENTS, from Sketches by  
 the Artists of this Journal, at the Seat of War. With the above  
 DOUBLE NUMBER will be Presented

## A LARGE PRINT

OF  
 THE SULTAN, AND THE ALLIED COMMANDERS  
 IN THE EAST.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

THE Law of Partnership, though, at first glance, a dry legal question, is a subject of great importance, not so much to the legal profession, as to the public generally, and amongst the public, especially to the small capitalist and struggling tradesman. Everybody knows that, according to the present state of the law, capital cannot co-operate with talent or industry by going into a limited partnership with it, that is by supplying a limited amount of capital to work upon; for the instant such an arrangement should be attempted, the capitalist would become involved for the whole value of his estate. As a natural consequence, the millionaire is very chary of having anything to do with such speculations; and, what then? He puts his millions into the Funds, and draws his three per cent with out risk and without advantage to any one single fellow-being. What is true of the millionaire is true also of the owner of a few hundreds—the savings, perhaps, of years: he cannot invest them as a limited share in partnership with larger capitalists in any ordinary commercial transactions. And why? The Triton and the Minnow cannot swim in the same sea; the man of pounds cannot work with the man of pence in the same field—where both pretending to a rateable return of profit, each is liable, in respect of all he possesses, for the other. And what, then, becomes of the small capitalist's hard-earned hundreds? They are too often invested in foreign Funds, or at home in some bubble joint-stock speculation, exempted by charter or Act of Parliament from the operation of the Partnership Laws; and, in nine cases out of ten, become sunk—swallowed up—irretrievably lost!

This is only the case in England—commercial England—where every encouragement ought to be given to honest enterprise, and the sympathy of capital for labour, and labour for capital. Abroad exists a very useful system, that of partnership *en commandite*, whereby a certain number of persons registered as a trading partnership, and being themselves unlimitedly liable, may yet employ the capital of other persons, who are permitted to share the profits to the extent of the capital respectively contributed by them; and beyond that amount being held exempt from all responsibility. This system, first introduced into Italy, has spread into France, Holland, Germany, and finally to America, with the most beneficial results to the parties engaged. Furthermore, under its influence, trading firms, established in foreign parts, have extended their branches into England, engrossing many important departments of trade, to the utter exclusion of British capital and industry.

Having briefly glanced at some of the more prominent evils of the present state of the law, it is with much satisfaction that we announce the probability of its being altered, before very long—not in this session, certainly, but possibly in the next. Two Committees and a Commission have already deliberated and reported upon the subject; and, although their opinions are not unanimous, the declaratory motion of Mr. Collier in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, was met with such an expression of concurrence both from members of the Government and from the House generally—being itself in the end affirmed without a division—as not to leave a doubt as to the result. Of course, in the new law, whatever it be, provision will have to be made to prevent fraud, by duly registering the names of all partners, and the account of their shares; but, this being done, capital, great and small in amount, will be left to trade and develop itself freely; and we have no doubt that, amongst other advantages, a more genuine system of credit and of trade transactions generally than any that has hitherto prevailed will be the consequence.

WHILE the Bill for the Reform of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is dragging its tortuous length through the House of Commons, another species of reform has been inaugurated in the city of Oxford, under promising auspices. Though the ancient feuds and fights between "Town and Gown" have happily become matters of history, it cannot be said that Town and Gown in Oxford have entirely forgotten their former jealousies. A remnant of the old feeling still subsists, but with greatly diminished intensity, and every year that passes tends to obliterate it, and to remove from the mind of both classes the impression that the other is not as worthy as itself of respect and honour. To cement this good understanding, and to lead to its extension, appears to have been the object of the Mayor of Oxford in inviting to that city, during the past week, to partake of his civic hospitalities, a large

excellently worked above, and well-provisioned below—with the band of the Royal Artillery, accompanied the match.

The starting gun was fired at thirteen minutes to twelve, and the vessels got under way beautifully, the *Vampire* leading. There being no restriction as to what canvas the vessels might carry, or how used, as upon former matches in the Thames, the vessels mounted all their large canvas; the *Thought* and *Phantom* carrying square sails in addition to the ordinary ones—a novelty in a yacht match; but the rules of the Club most judiciously allow the vessels to make the most of the wind blowing on the occasion. The appearance of the yachts with this crowd of canvas was most beautiful, the hulls of the vessels being at times almost hidden by the immense jibs they carried. The yachts were each, for their size, the most celebrated craft afloat; and, in the early part of the match, were together for some time; but the *Phantom* gradually increased the distance between herself and the other vessels, and they arrived at the Nore Light as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.
Phantom	..	..	..
Thought	..	..	..
Vampire	..	..	..

At this point the *Phantom* shortened sail, and still continued to drop the other vessels. Off Southend the *Thought* took the ground, and had to be towed off by the *Mars*, which assistance disqualified her for gaining the prize, even could she again by sailing have overtaken her celebrated rival. The *Phantom* arrived at Erith at sixteen minutes to eight, and the *Vampire* at one minute past eight.

The successful competitors, Mr. Lane and Mr. Wheeler, then came on board, and the Commodore presented the prizes in the usual manner; the two victors returned thanks; and the health of the Queen and the ladies being responded to, the *Mars* returned to London with her visitors, much gratified with the attention paid to their comforts, and the general excellence of the arrangements.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

OUR duty this month is rather to describe what should be worn at this season, than to describe the toilette worn; for the unpropitious weather has kept in the shops the charming dresses that would otherwise have been displayed out of doors.

Scotch plaid sarcelnet is the material most worn for silk dresses; the ground is generally plain, and of a light colour; the lines of the squares are composed of very small narrow close stripes of showy colours; and separate stripes pass through the middle of the large square. A great many muslin dresses are made with coloured embroidery; very few running patterns are worn, small separate nosegays, spots, stars, or very small flowers dotted on the plain ground; sometimes lozenges or squares are woven on the material, of the same colour as the ground, when the embroidery is made to match the figures of the dress. Book-muslin is worn with the same sort of ornament: the favourite colours are blue, lilac, pearl-grey, of the lightest shades; above all, white is worn. These dresses are generally made with three flounces; the petticoat is separate from the body, as it serves for ball-dresses in the country, as well as for walking-dresses; for the evening a body of a similar material is made plain with a point, and without *basques*; low, with short sleeves, for the ball: during the day, it is replaced by a *canotou*, either of black lace, or white muslin, with trimmings of sarcelnet ribbon of the same colour as the stars or flowers embroidered on the petticoat. The morning caps worn with these dresses should be trimmed with ribbons of a colour similar to that of the dress; they are embroidered in armour-stitch (*point d'armures*), or with lace insertions or in guipure stitch (*point de guipure*), or with the fancy embroidery, which completely imitates lace. The mantillas are also made of muslin, entirely covered with embroidery in satin-stitch, and trimmed with lace; they are short, in the form of a scarf behind, and the two points in front are round. Silk mantillas are made of light-coloured sarcelnets; white is preferred, as it may be worn with every shade; they are stamped with open patterns, and the openings are embroidered in satin-stitch, which produces a charming effect; and are completed with a single row of fringe, with a guipure footing. A few China-crape shawls are still seen; but only those that are embroidered with brilliant colours, and very much embossed. White shawls, embroidered in white, are gone out of fashion. Some very light printed *barège* shawls have been also made, with India patterns for the borders, and are well suited for this season.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1. *White Muslin dress*, with three flounces; the large running patterns at the bottom of the flounces are also white, like the ground of the dress; the spots dotted on the muslin are pink, or blue, according to taste; the body of a similar material, is plain under *basques*, trimmed with sarcelnet ribbon of the same colour as the spots, the inside of the collar open in front, is trimmed with Valenciennes lace; the cap and the sleeves, made of embroidered muslin, are trimmed with the same lace.

No. 2. *Scotch plaid sarcelnet dress*: plain body, fastened at the top, trimmed with ribbons, which form braces, of the same colour as the large stripe of the squares.

No. 3. *Black *barège* dress*, with flounces trimmed with a *ruche*.

No. 4. *Pearl-grey watered poplin dress*, a printed *barège* shawl; white crape bonnet, ornamented with flowers.

## THE COURT.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto left Buckingham Palace on Monday morning, to make a tour of the manufacturing districts.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected the Essex Rifles in Hyde-park on Monday morning. In the evening, the Queen and the Prince honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen, with Prince Arthur and the Princess Louise, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went to the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, and honoured Mr. Albert Smith's entertainment, "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," with their presence. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, on the same day. In the afternoon, the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Mary of Cambridge, took a drive in an open landau and four.

The Duke of Devonshire has sufficiently recovered from his recent attack to remove to Brighton. His Grace takes daily carriage exercise.

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave a grand concert on Monday evening, at Lansdowne House. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the noble Marquis with their company.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Deanery*: The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley to Windsor, with the registry of the Knights of the most noble order of the Garter thereunto annexed. *Prebendaryship*: The Rev. B. Heathcote to Salisbury Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. H. Atkinson to Edermine, Wexford; Rev. E. Bowen to Little Wigborough; Rev. H. B. Eurlton to Farway, Devon; Right Rev. T. Carr (late Bishop of Bombay) to Bath; Rev. H. W. Coventry to Woolstone, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. Griffiths to St. Fagan's, near Cardiff; Rev. J. F. Linham to Lambeth. *Vicarages*: The Rev. M. Anstis to Cubington, Warwickshire; Rev. C. Hensley to Cabourn, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. T. Oldrich to Repton, near Nottingham; Rev. H. F. Seymour to Barking, Essex. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Chapman to St. Peter, Bolingbroke; Rev. R. C. Hubberty to Cartmel, Lancashire; Rev. S. R. Tucker to Castle Northwich, Cheshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. J. Chamney to Meigh; Rev. G. W. B. Daniell to Martin, Wilts.

**AN EPISCOPAL DILEMMA.**—The Bishop of New Zealand, who is now in England, attended a general meeting of the Church Missionary Society last week, and after recommending a plan for the subdivision of his diocese, announced his intention of appropriating the whole of his annual income, namely, £600 a year, towards the endowment of the new See. On Monday night last Sir George Grey, the new Colonial Secretary, announced the determination of Government to discontinue the annual allowance of £600 hitherto made by vote of Parliament to the Bishop. The right rev. prelate's income was £1200 a year, derived from these two sources, so that he is now left without a shilling of regular stipend.

Two of the curates of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, have resigned their appointments, and returned to the Bishop of London their licenses, on account of circumstances arising out of the late ecclesiastical disputes in that district.

number of persons well known in the world of art, of science, and of literature. It was a matter of considerable interest to ascertain whether the University would receive with distinction the guests of the municipality. The result was in the highest degree gratifying. So far from treating with neglect, or even with indifference, the ladies and gentlemen who had been honoured with the Mayor's invitation, the Heads of Houses and Colleges adopted every possible method of showing them attention and respect. The reception at the Town-hall was one of the most brilliant gatherings ever seen at Oxford; and the principal functionaries of the various Colleges vied with each other in supporting the Chief Magistrate of the city in his recognition of that outer literature, science, and art, which have their seats in London; and the students and undergraduates the most distinguished for their rank, wealth, and social position, eagerly claimed the distinction of acting as stewards on the occasion. Nor did the University authorities confine their sympathy to the festivities of one evening, but threw open their venerable Colleges during successive days; some of them doing the guests the rare honour of receiving them uncovered at the entrance, escorting them through the halls, libraries, and gardens; and bidding them farewell, personally and collectively, with as much distinction, as if an honour had been conferred upon the University by the visit. In former days the Universities were reproached with being ignorant of the actual life around them, and of existing in an atmosphere of antiquity, that often disqualified them for companionship with the busy and bustling world of modern civilisation. Whatever truth there may have formerly been in the imputation, there is little in it at the present time; and such social gatherings as those of which Mr. Spiers has set the example will, if imitated, remove all pretext for the allegation. The past glories of the Universities are among the most precious remembrances of the British people; and anything that tends to increase their present popularity, and to extend their usefulness, must be considered in the light of a public benefit. The "Town and Gown" antagonism—no longer existing in Oxford—was but a type of the antagonisms that, at no very distant period, prevailed throughout the country, and that separated class from class by an almost impassable barrier of mutual jealousies and dislikes. Our civilisation has been gradually breaking down these bonds, and though some of them still remain to reproach us—such, for instance, as the antagonism between large employers and their workpeople, and the still more unchristian demarcation between masters and servants, in which the feelings, sympathies, and modes of thought of each class are almost as distinct as those that separate the white men from the negro in the United States of America—the lines of separation are gradually growing fainter. For these and other reasons we are glad that the city of Oxford has made so fortunate a movement. Perhaps, at some future day, the University will still more emphatically testify its approbation, by returning the compliment.

The Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce will open an Exhibition for the Encouragement of Education, by a *conversazione*, in St. Martin's Hall, on the evening of the 4th inst., when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society, will attend. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on the 6th July, and remain open till the 20th of September. The Hall will be filled with models, maps, diagrams, apparatus, books, and other articles relating to education, contributed by the friends of instruction, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the most enlightened countries of Europe and the United States of North America. Lectures will be delivered, and discussions held, at suitable hours, illustrative of the objects exhibited, and of the systems of education recommended or followed in different countries and districts. The price of admission will be so low that the practical teacher may study there without encroaching perceptibly on his income. The Committee of the Society have expressed a desire that landowners, magistrates, and benevolent individuals all over the United Kingdom interested in schools, should second their efforts to render the Exhibition generally useful, by organising local committees to collect funds to send the common schoolmasters of the country to London for a week to visit the Exhibition; and we hope that they will admit such teachers free. Every one conversant with the state of education in the United Kingdom, must be aware of the low quality of the instruction given in most of our common schools, and also of the imperfections in the modes of teaching. There are numerous exceptions highly creditable to particular teachers; still a large mass of ill-informed men are in possession of our public seminaries, and it has been found difficult to rouse them to improvement. No means, in our opinion, could be devised better calculated to produce this effect than sending the schoolmasters to visit the Exhibition, and converse with the enlightened persons whom they will find there, examining the objects and methods with a view to their practical adoption. The country schoolmaster, unaccustomed to mingle freely in the educated society of his district, and confined to the routine of communicating the simplest elements of instruction to children who leave school before their intelligence has had time to awaken, has few motives for self-improvement; and when books calculated to help him forward in his art are presented to him, he feels small inclination to study or apply them. Were he to pass one week in London, and to visit this Exhibition daily, he could not return and sit down contentedly to follow the dull course of his previous life. If there was a spark of mental energy within him, it would be awakened, and he would desire to advance. Besides, he would have learnt how much other men know of education and its appliances, and no visitor could enter his school without his being led to think that "probably this stranger has seen the London Exhibition, and will try me by its tests."

Were the railway directors of the United Kingdom appealed to, we have good reason, from their conduct on previous occasions, to anticipate that they would second the efforts of the local committees, by reducing their fares in favour of teachers visiting the Exhibition.

The Crystal Palace, the British Museum, the National Gallery, and other institutions of the metropolis, also, are highly calculated to give an impulse towards self-improvement to the schoolmaster.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK

## THE POLICE BILL.

We are sorry to observe that Lord Palmerston, yielding to senseless and interested clamour, has announced his intention of abandoning his County and Borough Police Bill; or, at any rate, of sacrificing its most essential and useful features. The heart that Russia could not terrify, nor Austria beguile, has quailed before the "bureaucracy" of Manchester, Birmingham, Chester, and a deputation of county wisdom. We dare to say we have as exalted a notion of a provincial mayor, or a bench of justices, as Lord Palmerston, and that we fully share his views as to the "great advantages which arise from the cordial and harmonious co-operation of the local authorities with the Administration;"—but what if efficiency require something more than all this? The opposition to this attempt to establish an efficient police force throughout the country, has consisted chiefly of the old cry against "centralisation," the old generalities about "self government," and so forth. Centralisation is not the Post-office establishment one of centralisation? The Excise, too? Are not the railways, the electric telegraph, centralisation? the administration of the law by the Judges on Circuit centralisation? the whole Sheriff system centralisation? And why should not the mere executive function of thief-catching and crime-prevention have the operative efficiency and uniformity of action resulting from central organisation also? With the management or mismanagement of purely local affairs—those which especially concern the health, cleanliness, comfort, and decent appearance of local communities, and the disposal of their special funds, and small patronage—we would not, for an instant, think of interfering; but the repression and punishment of crime is a national, and not a local question; and the machinery employed for the purpose should be commensurate with the requirement, and co-extensive with the field over which it spreads. We do not wish to disparage the good intentions of local authorities in this matter; but it has long been too notorious, that the police forces maintained by them, are neither numerous enough, nor sufficiently "up to their work," to be of any use with the metropolitan police, or against metropolitan thieves. The consequence is that crime in its most atrocious and alarming forms, scared away from the range of the London authorities, ravages peaceful suburban quarters, and quiet provincial towns, to the scandal, not only of the immediate neighbourhood, but of the community at large; and even then, so powerless are the local functionaries to detect the criminal, that in cases of very flagrant character the London policeman has to go down to investigate the matter, to fix upon the offender, and supply the necessary chain of evidence for his conviction. The recent atrocious murder case near Slough was one of many similar, where from the stupidity of the rural tipstaff, the murderer was allowed, under his very nose, eight-and-forty hours to make away with the evidence of his guilt, and was within an ace of escaping the gallows in consequence. And yet in the face of such facts as these, thorough dignitaries and county magistrates boast about independence, self-government, &c., and deprecate any interference of central authority. We repeat that we are sorry that Lord Palmerston has given up what he persists in believing, and what we join with him in believing, to be a good measure, from deference to such prejudices as these.

## HAMPTSTEAD-HEATH.

It appears that we, last week, reckoned without our host—"cried before we had got out of the wood"—when we gave credit to the House of Lords for sufficient consistency, and, we may add, sufficient sense of justice, to reject, for the sixth time, as they had on five occasions previously, the modest pretensions of Sir Thomas Mayson Wilson to inclose Hampstead-heath, in defiance of his father's will, and the solemn decisions of the Judges upon the law and merits of the case. The "Finchley-road Estate" Bill was read a second time on Tuesday. No one denies that Parliament has the right, in its discretion, to give owners of life estates powers to grant long leases, for building or other purposes, which they would not otherwise be able to do; but it does so only in cases where it is for the advantage of the estate, and where there is no ground to believe that doing would be contrary to the intention of the donor or testator, by whom the life interest was made. Now, in the case of the late Sir T. Wilson's will, there is every reason to presume that he did intend to withhold such powers in respect of Hampstead-heath, because whilst he gave powers to the legatee and tenant for life to grant long leases as to certain and many portions of his estate, he, in the very same instrument, omitted to do so as to that particular portion. As to the motives which induced him to make the exception, we are not bound to inquire; though Lord Campbell, in the course of debate, went so far as to suggest, that he had done so "cautiously, and as he believed from motives of patriotism and benevolence"—a suggestion which was, to their great credit, received with "laughter" by the House of Peers. We are disappointed and grieved at the result. We blush for the hard, mercenary feeling which can set the sacred dispositions of the dead, and the most innocent aspirations of the living;—the fond associations of heartfelt recreation, at defiance, for mere greed of gain. We blush, also, for the pretence and subterfuge under which the selfish object has been aimed at; and has been consented to by those who are the guardians both of private and public rights. It is all very well to say that the "Finchley-road Estate," to which this detestable brick-making bill applies, is not actually situated on Hampstead-heath, nor within view of it; it abuts upon Hampstead-heath, and is part of the lands which, in connection with Hampstead-heath, were exempted from building in the will of the testator. The principle of that will having been violated, upset, in respect to this particular strip of land, may, and, we fear, on some future day will, be upset as regards the whole of Hampstead-heath. As stated by the Bishop of Oxford, upon authority derived from the very agents of Sir Thomas Mayson Wilson, the worthy Baronet looks upon this "Finchley-road Estate Bill" as an instalment on account, and is "determined to have the whole of Hampstead-heath as soon as he can get it."

## CHARGES AGAINST IRISH MEMBERS.

After a long and patient inquiry, the Report of the Committee of Privileges appointed to investigate certain charges made in the *Times*, and other journals, against Irish members—charges imputing bribery, corruption, and various minor offences, has been issued, and, as we anticipated in some articles published about the time of the Committee's appointment, is one of acquittal; accompanied, it must be added, by observations not very complimentary to the parties bringing the accusations. We were prepared to find that these grave accusations would probably end in what is vulgarly called "moonshine;" but we did not expect that, after the pointed manner in which the leading journal brought them forward, and appealed to the House for inquiry, it would have done so little towards substantiating them; or, failing that, to have established the *bona fides* under which it had allowed itself to become the means of promulgating them. The report points to a curious mystery in the history of these charges; it avows that, although "the article in the *Times* of the 6th February purports to be founded upon allegations contained in speeches of Mr. Christopher Kelly and Dr. Gray, reported in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 27th of January last," the Committee "are of opinion that it was not founded entirely upon these allegations, inasmuch as they find, by evidence brought before them, that another article, of precisely the same tendency, and containing allusions much stronger and comprehensive than any contained in the speeches referred to, was published in the *Times* some months previously." The Committee state, as the result of their inquiry, that "no case of corruption has been proved;" and they add a strong expression of regret "that even the excitement of political passion should have induced gentlemen to place before the public allegations so vitally affecting the honour of one class of Irish representatives—allegations which, when they had the opportunity of sustaining them, they failed to substantiate by any reliable proof;" concluding with a declaration, painful to all well-wishers of the press, all advocates of the principles of free discussion, upon which the power of the press is based—

That, with reference to the paragraph in the *Times* of the 6th February last, your Committee feel bound to report to the House their conviction that there existed no foundation for the charges as they were therein preferred, and to state their opinion that the language in which they were clothed was unjustifiable and calumnious.

## SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND.

How long will our Scotch neighbours continue to make themselves ridiculous by their preposterous pharisaical regulations? The *Times* of Tuesday contains a letter, headed as above, and with the irreverent signature, "Anti-Humbly," in which the writer states that, having arrived unexpectedly at Glasgow, on Sunday last, on a visit to a friend, who had no provisions at home, they went forth to various hotels in search of something to eat; when, although at one of these hospitable establishments the table was in full operation for the benefit of parties therein located, the stranger and wayfarer were refused wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger, under legal penalty of one pound sterling upon him who should minister to his wants. At last the dilemma was got over by the applicant and his friend taking beds in the house, which they

did not intend to use, by way of constituting themselves residents in the hotel—in fact, evading the law by an untruth. If a godly people do not quickly interpose to suppress such false and godless proceedings, the punishment of hypocrisy and ungodliness will be justly their portion.

## THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

Referring to the particulars of the Boston (United States) riots in consequence of the arrest of a fugitive slave, in our last, we have to state that the agreement for his purchase (by subscription) and release was not implemented. The reasons are not given; but poor Burns was carried off and put on board a vessel for Virginia, under the cover of a strong military force. Curses both loud and deep attended the act, and but small hopes were entertained of the fulfilment of a promise that he would still be liberated on the payment of his price. The exasperation of the Northern States is kept alive by the proceedings against the parties accused of the murder of the man killed in the Court-house, when assailed by the mob.

## MUSIC.

SIR H. R. BISHOP.—The University of Oxford has conferred upon this distinguished musician the degree of Doctor of Music. The honour, though we believe unsought by Sir Henry Bishop, was certainly due—not only to his merits as the composer of some of the finest glees and songs of which English music can boast, but to his position as professor of the science in the University, and the virtual head of the musical profession.

GRISI'S "FAREWELL NIGHTS" AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA are becoming, if possible, more and more attractive. As they draw near a close, the public hasten to bid a last adieu to one who, during a domestication among us of twenty years, has gained our cordial regard, as well as our unbounded admiration.

THE German version of "The Huguenots" was produced at the DRURY-LANE OPERA on Friday (last week), with great success. The original division into five acts was adhered to, and the piece was given without the curtailments which have been made at our Royal Italian Opera. This, in one respect, is more satisfactory; but, in another, less so: for this preservation of completeness makes the performance very long and fatiguing. The French are accustomed to enormous dramatic representations, which wear out the patience of the comparatively sedate English. The performance—though we confess to considerable weariness before it ended, between twelve and one in the morning—was, nevertheless, admirable on the whole. We have scarcely ever had a better *Raoul* than Herr Reichart. He looks the chivalrous French gentleman of the olden time, and his action is fraught with intelligence and feeling. His fine tenor voice has much of the Italian quality, and he has evidently studied in the Italian school. Madame Caradori's *Valentine* is a meritorious performance, in spite of defects which detract from the dramatic illusion. The stately dame, with her proud and haughty bearing, is very unlike the timid, tender girl which we conceive *Valentine* to be; but the vocal portion of Madame Caradori's performance is excellent. Madame Rudersdorf has the character, dramatically insignificant, but musically important, of *Marguerite de Valois*. She looks and moves with dignity and grace; and sings exquisitely. Formis excels every other performer whom we have seen in the character of *Marcel*. He makes it beautiful as well as grand; softening the rugged features of the stern Huguenot soldier by affecting touches of devoted affection and fidelity. The manner in which, with his magnificent voice, he rolls out the noble Lutheran psalm, which recurs so often and so impressively, reaches the sublime. This gorgeous and difficult opera, in its ensemble, has been carefully and well got up; and the whole performance merits the applause with which it has been received. On Saturday evening, when it was repeated, Reichart was seized with a sudden indisposition, which disabled him from finishing his part. Rumours became current that he had ruptured a blood-vessel in the throat, and was in danger of losing his voice; but this apprehension was dispelled by his re-appearance in the same character on Tuesday, when he acted and sang with as much energy and vocal power as ever.

CONCERTS.—The principal Concert of the week has been that of the ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday. We have the highest satisfaction in witnessing the great and still increasing success of this excellent society, whose character and merits we have often described and eulogised. The season they have now commenced promises to be the most brilliant they have ever had. On Monday, Willis's great room was crowded to the very doors with elegant and fashionable company, who were gratified by a selection of the finest glees and madrigals of the old and modern masters, sung with a degree of purity, refinement, expression, and effect, which could not be excelled by singers from Cologne or anywhere else. There is a good deal of cant on this, as on most other subjects. It has become a custom to talk of the vast superiority of German part-singing to our own, and people repeat the current phrases on the subject as a matter of course. But let those who have ears, and know how to use them, hear the glees and madrigals at Willis's Rooms. Let them listen attentively, and judge for themselves: and, if they have been led to talk unthinkingly in the usual strain, they will do so no more.—Madame Sala, a lady long known and respected as an excellent vocal instructress, had her Concert on Monday, at the Philharmonic Rooms, in Newman-street. She was assisted by a number of our most eminent artists; particularly Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Amedei, Signor Gardoni, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and Mr. Harrison, as singers; and M. Sainton, M. Pacque, and Madame Dreyfus as instrumentalists. Mlle. Sedlatzek, the favourite young singer at the Drury-lane Opera, and her father, Herr Sedlatzek, an eminent performer on the flute, had a concert at Willis's rooms on Wednesday morning, when the principal members of the Drury-lane company, with some other eminent performers, gave their assistance.—A Concert was given on Wednesday evening at the Philharmonic Rooms by Mrs. W. Hale, who made her first appearance in London. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Stevens, an able and respected professor of music in Birmingham. She showed herself to be an accomplished musician, an excellent pianist, and a pleasing singer. Her principal performances were Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, the same composer's duet for the piano and violoncello, Thalberg's fantasia from "Moe in Egitto," and the vocal duet, "Dungeo is son," from Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia." She was supported by Mr. Clementi on the violin, and Mr. Aylward on the violoncello; and by Miss Dolby, Madame Newton Frodsham, Mr. Cotton, and Signor Gardoni, as vocalists. The entertainment made a very favourable impression on a numerous audience.

## THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.—Mr. Reade, the skilful adapter of several pieces from the French, has placed an exceedingly clever adaptation on the boards of this theatre, which was acted on Monday for Mr. Charles Kean's annual benefit. It is entitled "The Courier of Lyons," and is, in fact, taken from "Le Courier de Lyon," by MM. Siraudin, Moreau, and Delacour. In the original the piece is in five acts, but here the action has been reduced to three. It has been recently maintained, by a philosophical writer, that the number five is so much of an essential principle in the order of nature, that all history may be considered as a five act drama; and that, therefore, the *pentad* is a law of the drama significant of the highest excellence. But even he allows that three acts is a legitimate form, where the action is not enough for five, as is most generally the case with melodramas and operas. The "Courier of Lyons" has been wisely reduced to three. The story, which is founded on fact, turns on a point of personal resemblance, leading, not to ludicrous perplexities, as in the examples of the two *Dromios*, but to an accusation of murder, involving the execution not only of an innocent, but a good man. There is commendable dramatic skill in somewhat exaggerating the goodness of *Joseph Lesurgues*, in order to deepen his sudden and unexpected misfortune. He boasts, also, of his previous success in life—his course has been all sunshine, without a cloud, and this result is clearly attributable to his virtue. But, alas for the nothingness of human merit, a trial awaits him, from the mere accident of his resembling another man. His co-riyal in feature, *Dubosc*, is the leader of a gang of thieves, who waylay the Courier of Lyons, murder him, and possess themselves of the property he has in charge. Mr. Charles Kean performs both characters, and manifests with ease what is called histrionic versatility, or rather comprehensiveness of talent, in the twin-assumptions. The two characters following in rapid succession on the stage—one in the attire of a gentleman, and the other in the great coat of the stage-ruffian—give occasion to those surprises which arise from sudden changes of costume and manner, and which are always popular. The ferocity of *Dubosc*, like the goodness of *Lesurgues*, is artistically exaggerated, in order to render the contrast more violent. The villainous exaggeration, however, towards the end of the third act, imperilled the general effect, and the audience indeed

indicated that the Rubicon had been passed; but the peril was of brief duration, the immediate entrance of Mr. Kean in the more gentlemanly costume, while his effigy was yet standing on the stage in the rougher and enveloping garb of the assassin's trade, being the crowning wonder; and on this the curtain appropriately fell. The horrors which are connected with the story are due to the police-case in which it originates; but they are treated with the skill of Lillo himself; while the wonders belong to a class of stage-contrivances in which Mr. Kean has already evinced extraordinary inventive powers, in such pieces as "The Corsican Brothers," to which the present is probably intended as a cognate successor. In acting, scenery, and costume, the appointments of the production are not to be exceeded; and the performance was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The melodrama was succeeded by a divertissement, entitled "The Halt of the Ballet," the subject of which is the circumstance of a troupe of Spanish dancers being, on their way to Madrid, intercepted in the Guadarama Pass, by banditti, who mistake them for a rich party of cavaliers and ladies. Discovering at length their poverty and profession, the latter compel the company to "dance for their life," which they do to the satisfaction of their captors, and receive from them not only freedom but a purse of gold. The invention and management of the action is due to Mr. Oscar Byrn; and the performance introduced a Miss Louise Leclercq as *premiere danseuse*, whose debut was full of promise.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Mr. Coppin, the Australasian comedian appeared in two characters at this theatre—the occasion being one already announced by us, in aid of the funds for the support of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors engaged in the War. The performances consisted of "The Knights of the Round Table," a French adaptation, called "The Young King," and the farce of "The Turnpike Gate." In the latter Mr. Coppin supported the characters of *Crack* the cobbler, and *M. Putzi*, the Maire of Nevers, in the former; in both evincing that rare talent of quiet and self-possessed acting for which Mr. Farren was remarkable. This remark, however, more particularly relates to the latter character, the inane solemnity of which was well interpreted. The recollections of the old playgoer somewhat interfere, as to the former, with Mr. Coppin's merits. With *Munden* full in our mind, we can nevertheless bestow upon him great praise for originality. It is gratifying to know that Australasia has so good an actor, and that society has so far advanced with our Antipodes as to make the good taste possible, which has so far encouraged the growth of the artist in his person; for it is as an artist that Mr. Coppin must be estimated.

ADELPHI.—A very smart farce by Mr. J. M. Morton, called "Waiting for an Omnibus in the Lowther Arcade on a Rainy Day," has been added to the repertoire of this theatre. The principal character is Hibernian, admirably performed by Mr. Leigh Murray, one John Horatio O'Walker, who rudely presses backwards and forwards through the crowd at the entrance in vain pursuit of an omnibus. Meanwhile, he meets with his lady-loves, his creditors, and his rivals, but dashes through all perplexities with characteristic national vigour. The spirit of the scene was maintained to the end, and elicited warm applause.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 23	30.108	77.0	58.0	64.9	+ 4.3	79	S.W.	0.60
" 24	30.106	78.0	54.0	63.2	+ 2.5	81	S.W.	0.00
" 25	29.944	86.0	55.0	68.2	+ 7.3	74	S.E.	0.00
" 26	29.682	67.0	53.5	63.1	+ 2.1	71	S.W.	0.00
" 27	29.760	66.2	49.0	55.8	— 5.4	66	S.W.	0.18
" 28	29.600	68.2	49.0	56.4	— 4.9	75	S.	0.12
" 29	29.566	69.7	48.0	57.1	— 4.4	73	W.S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 30.11 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.08 inches by the 23rd; increased to 30.11 inches by the 24th; decreased to 29.61 inches by the 26th; increased to 29.76 inches by the 27th; and decreased to 29.55 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.606 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 73° above, to 54° below their average values. During the time they were below their average values, viz., from May 22 to June 22, the mean defect was 3.7°.

The mean temperature of the week was 61.2°, being 0.2° below the average of 28 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 32°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 25th, and the lowest on the 29th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 18.9°. The greatest was 25° on the 25th, and the smallest 5° on the 26th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of three-tenths of an inch.

The weather, during the first four days of the week, was fine and warm; during the rest of the week it was showery and changeable.

Lewisham, June 30, 1854.

JAMES GLAISTER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending June 24 the births of 1632 children were registered: 829 were boys, and 803 were girls, exceeding the averages of the same week in nine years by 137 males and 140 females. The number of deaths within the week was 1153—of these 563 were males, and 590 females; exceeding the corrected average of the same week in ten years by 49 males and 114 females.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty, at an early hour the bells from the steeples of the various metropolitan churches sent forth merry peals in honour of the occasion. The Royal standard was as usual hoisted at the churches of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington; St. Luke's, Chelsea; at the Tower, and at the various dockyards; the flag of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being hoisted at Somerset-house, the Trinity-house, Deptford, and other official residences. At one o'clock a grand *feu de joie* was fired from the guns in St. James's Park, the Tower, the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and Tilbury Fort. The vessels and numerous steamers on the river also were decorated with flags and streamers in honour of the occasion. The anniversary of the Coronation of the reigning Sovereign being invariably observed as a gala day by the Hon. Artillery Company, the officers and gentlemen belonging to that loyal corps assembled at an early hour, in their exercising-ground, Finsbury, for the purpose of celebrating the day with the customary festivities. The command devolved upon Captain Robinson; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of the weather, a large number of visitors were present. The Company fired a double Royal salute from their field-pieces, and a *feu de joie* was fired by the small-arm men. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and played a number of favourite and fashionable airs, as well as some delightful pieces from the old masters. The Museum, Library, and Armoury were thrown open to the visitors, and a splendid *déjeuner à la fourchette* was served in the Armoury-house.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—The annual election of Sheriffs and other officers who are chosen on Midsummer-day, took place in the Guildhall on Saturday last, when Alderman Maggeridge and Mr. Charles Decimus Crosley were duly elected, and the return was made to the Court of Aldermen, who at once confirmed it. Sir John Key was unanimously elected Chamberlain for the ensuing year.

DINNER BY THE SHERIFFS TO THE JUDGES.—On Tuesday evening a banquet was given at Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall-street, by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in honour of her Majesty's Judges. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire and Mr. Sheriff Wallis presided, and alternately proposed the various toasts which were honoured during the evening. Amongst the company present were Vice-Chancellors Sturt and Page Wood, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Alderman Humphrey, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Legge, Sir John Shelley, Bart., M.P., Alderman Sir G. Carroll, Alderman Hunter, Alderman Sir R. Carden, Alderman Maggeridge (Sheriff elect), Alderman Rose, Mr. Crosley (Sheriff elect), Mr. Serjeant Manning (the Queen's Ancient Serjeant), Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Serjeant Thomson, Mr. Serjeant Jones, Mr. Serjeant Clarke, Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, Mr. Serjeant Wainiger, Mr. Serjeant Miller, Mr. Serjeant Thomas, the Master and Warden of the Girdlers' Company, the Town Clerk, and many of the most distinguished officers of the Corporation.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—The Bishop of London preached a most impressive sermon, on behalf of this institution, in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on Sunday last. He very earnestly commended the claims of the medical profession who, from the nature of their duties, are more exposed to the casualties of life, and to contagious disease, than many others, so that an asylum and a refuge for their orphans is especially needed.





OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Upon the two preceding pages we have engraved the scene of the impressive ceremony of the Opening of the Crystal Palace, on June 10, by her Majesty, in person. Happily, in this enlightened age, Sovereigns are accustomed to lend the grace of their presence to the pageants of peace, as well as to the pomp and circumstance of war. In our Journal of last week we illustrated the inauguration of a railway in Brazil by the Emperor and Empress of that country; and to-day we represent a scene of kindred interest in our own country. Both the railway and the Crystal Palace are the triumphs of our own times; and, although both works have a national importance and character, still they are private enterprises, emanating from the people themselves, but not, on that account, less worthy of Royal countenance. Such was the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on the 10th ult. The details of the very interesting ceremony were given in our Journal of June 17. The point selected by our Artist, in the prefixed Illustration, is her Majesty reading her gracious reply to the Address of the Directors. On the right of her Majesty are the Royal children and the Prince Consort. To the left of the state chair are the King of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, the Duchess of Kent, and the Court. Upon the floor of the building, at the feet of the sovereign, is a crowd of the representatives of foreign Powers, in their varied brilliant official costumes.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company have been honoured by the following very gratifying expression of her Majesty's opinion as to the mode in which the inaugural ceremonies were conducted:—

Whitehall, June 20, 1854.

Gentlemen.—It is with much satisfaction I inform you that I have received the Queen's commands to convey to you the high approbation of her Majesty and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert of the admirable manner in which everything was arranged and conducted on the occasion of the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The Queen has been pleased to express the especial gratification she derived from the very magnificent music which was performed; and has graciously signified her opinion that it had the finest effect which her Majesty had ever heard.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

PALMERSTON.

The complimentary allusion to the music is unusually strong; but those of the public who had the honour of participating in her Majesty's gratification will freely admit that the Royal expressions by no means exaggerate the merits of Signor Costa, and the large and talented band, vocal and instrumental, by whom the music of the Opening Day at the Crystal Palace was executed.

The number of shilling visitors, which, on Monday, was 10,728, and, on Tuesday, 13,186, rose to 15,826 on Wednesday. The number of season-ticket holders, for the corresponding days, was 907, 1218, 1424. On Saturday last the number of 5s. visitors was 2883; of season-ticket holders, 6156; on Friday there were 4264 2s. 6d. visitors, and 1993 ticket holders. The receipts in the Refreshment department continue to increase also, and the arrangements appear to give general satisfaction. A time-table has been issued for the starting of trains to and from the Palace, which prevents unnecessary delay. In other respects the working of the establishment steadily improves, and there seems no reason to doubt that a prosperous and brilliant career awaits the enterprise of the Company. Between the money taken at the doors and in the refreshment department the receipts cannot be less than £1000 per day, so that the financial prospects of the undertaking are highly encouraging. A considerable amount of work is still carried on, both in the Building and in the Park, without any inconvenience to visitors. Thus, Mr. Owen Jones has been enabled to complete the Court of Lions, with its gilded pillars and pretty flower-garden. The arrangements connected with the machinery in motion are also making rapid progress under Mr. Fethergill, and it is expected that the fountains of the Nave and the Upper Terrace will be ready to play in a week or fortnight. The North Wing is now finished, and Mr. Henderson and Mr. Cochran will be able henceforth to give their undivided attention to the construction of the great water towers, which will differ materially in design from those at first contemplated, and add greatly to the architectural effect of the Palace. Although, in the lower portion of the grounds especially, a good deal of work still remains to be done, the additional expenditure required need not frighten the shareholders.

Next to the Refreshment-rooms, the Commercial department exhibits the most decided symptoms of success. The applications for space become daily more numerous, and those tradesmen who have been installed from the first are carrying on a flourishing trade. The agent for the sale of French muslin dresses sold 700 in the course of his first week; and Mr. Rimmel, the perfumer, eighty pounds' worth of his odiferous compounds. The latter paid last week £52 rent, being the quarter of his gross receipts—a fact pleasantly indicative both of the increase of his trade and of the satisfactory rate of his profits. Mr. Sanders, also, the representative of the Paris Chocolate Company, who pays an enormous rent, is entirely satisfied with his bargain, and his assistants at the various stalls are hardly able to supply the public demand for his chocolate. The stall for Irish bog oak ornaments has been twice exhausted, and various other *boutiques* announce an equal amount of prosperity.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## CARLISLE RACES.—MONDAY.

Corby Castle Stakes.—Lord Alfred, 1. Nelly Hill, 2. Grand Stand Plate.—Gamelad, 1. Fair Helen filly, 2.

## TUESDAY.

Cumberland Plate.—Aribbas, 1. La Belle, 2. Trade men's Plate.—Colterdale, 1. Patience, 2. Speculation Plate.—Fairthorn, 1. Mary Ann, 2. Carlisle Stakes.—Risk, 1. Brother to British Farmer, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Lottery Handicap.—Hobbyhorse, 1. Guicowar, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Aribbas, 1. The Skinner, 2. Commercial Travellers' Stakes.—Mary Ann, 1. Fairthorn, 2.

## BIBURY CLUB RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Ch f by Robert de Gorham walked over. Bibury Stakes.—Cock Pheasant, 1. Garforth, 2. Champagne Stakes.—Lady Alicia, 1. Saucebox and Lambwool, 2. Andover Stakes.—William Rufus, 1. Wellbourne, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Master Adam, 1. B f by Harkaway, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Cardinal Wiseman, 1. Orpheus, 2.

## STOCKBRIDGE.—THURSDAY.

Two Year Old Triennial.—Bonnie Morn, 1. The Hind, 2. Four Year Old Triennial.—Cobnut, 1. William Rufus, 2. Three Year Old Triennial.—Andover, 1. Oban, 2. Stewards' Plate.—Hermit, 1. Little Davie, 2.

## BEVERLEY.—THURSDAY.

East Riding Handicap.—Ann Eliza, 1. Cardsharper, 2. Hull Stakes.—Sylvia, 1. Lord Alfred, 2. Hunt Stakes.—Surveyor, 1.

## LATEST BETTING.

GOODWOOD STAKES.—10 to 1 agst Heavy; 12 to 1 agst Diana and Tros. DERBY.—20 to 1 agst Bonnie Morn.

NEXT WEEK'S RACES will open at Newmarket, on Tuesday, for three days, with the July meeting; the same day, and following one, the Worcester Races take place; and on Thursday and Friday the Lancaster meeting will be held.

GENTLEMEN OF MARYLEBONE CLUB v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.—This match was brought to a close on Tuesday, when the score was as follows:—England, first innings, 55; second innings, 156. Marylebone, first innings, 77; second innings, 85.

PARACHUTE DESCENT.—On Tuesday night, M. Letour effected a second successful parachute descent from the Royal Normandy balloon, with which he ascended about seven o'clock from Cremorne. The machine took an easterly direction; and, after traversing the whole length of the metropolis, descended in the vicinity of Tottenham.

BAZAAR AT GORE HOUSE.—The noble institution devoted to the alleviation and cure of consumption shared the sympathies of a goodly assemblage of the fashionable world on Tuesday and Wednesday, at a bazaar originated in aid of the funds of the charity, and held on the grounds of Lady Blessington's once celebrated residence at Kensington. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Jersey, Viscountess Combermere, the Marchioness of Hastings, and many other distinguished ladies, presided at counters, and carried on a thriving trade. The bazaar was much crowded, but the admirable arrangement of the marquises, under the superintendence of Mr. Edington, prevented the possibility of inconvenience resulting, and the fête gave perfect satisfaction to all parties.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## LORD ABERDEEN'S EXPLANATION.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, with the view of removing certain misapprehensions as to the character of his speech in reply to Lord Lyndhurst moved for the production of a despatch addressed by himself, when Foreign Minister in the Government of the Duke of Wellington, to Lord Heytesbury, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, upon the subject of the treaty of Adrianople. The noble Earl declared that there was nothing in his speech which he had to retract or to contradict; though he readily admitted that there might be grounds for wishing the further development of that which he had intended to say. The despatch in question had been first referred to in their Lordships' House shortly after he became Minister; it had been subsequently mentioned in both Houses, and its production moved for, but from various motives it had been withheld. Not very long ago he referred to it himself, and he thought it was now produced at a suitable time, seeing that the astounding declaration had lately been made, by very high authority, that he had claimed the honour of having framed the treaty of Adrianople. This despatch would show how far he had been engaged in the framing of that document, and also what were his opinions, and those of the Government whose organ he was, as to the nature of that unfortunate and disastrous treaty. The fact was, the conclusion of this treaty caused such alarm, in consequence of supposed dangers to the existence of the Turkish empire, that the whole policy of the Government was changed in a most material point. For example, it was contemplated before that treaty to constitute Greece, not into an independent kingdom, but into a vassal state under the suzerainty of the Sultan, somewhat similar to Wallachia and Moldavia; but, after the treaty, it was deemed necessary to erect it into an independent kingdom. He admitted that the apprehensions under which this change had been made had proved exaggerated; but, though mistaken in this respect, he had always contended that the treaty itself was in the highest degree disastrous and prejudicial to Turkey. He had said the other night that, however disastrous and prejudicial the treaty was to Turkey, Russia had acquired no territorial possessions in consequence of it. This he said in answer to the exaggerated and unfounded declarations of the extension of the Russian Empire since that period. It might be comparatively incorrect to say that she had acquired no extension of territory; but there certainly had been no extension to the degree asserted. At the same time he was not unaware of the value of the acquisitions made by the treaty in respect to the navigation of the Danube, and of several posts in Asia, small in extent, but of the highest strategical importance. In proof of this the noble Earl read one paragraph from his despatch to Lord Heytesbury, which strongly condemned the proceedings of Russia in making these acquisitions; and mentioned, in reply to a question, that the despatch was dated the 31st December, 1829. With the treaty of Adrianople a change commenced in the policy of Russia. Had the Empress Catherine had the execution of it, Russia would probably have obtained great acquisitions under it; but since that time it had been the policy of Russia to look for the extension of political influence rather than increased territory. The policy was to attempt the same object by different means, in order not to alarm the European Powers. He supported this view by references to the treaty of Unkar Skelessi and the mission of Prince Menschikoff, and then noticed the assertion that he had recommended a return to the *status quo ante*, or, at least, that he had not objected to it. What he said the other night was, that though Austria and Prussia might be bound by their desire of the *status quo*, that had no application either to England or France. Before the declaration of war, the *status quo* was all this country had attempted to obtain, and the Turkish Government consented to give it; and if the Emperor of Russia, listening to anything but the voice of the passions by which he was at times moved, had accepted it, we should have been spared the calamities of war. But the moment war was declared the question entirely changed; everything then depended upon the results of the war; and the *status quo* as far as we were concerned, was at an end. He had added, too, that the condition of peace must depend upon the events of the war. Within these limits lay every possible variation of the *status quo*; and he would again say that the independence and integrity of Turkey must be permanently and effectually secured. That was an object from which we could not depart; and without it peace would be impossible. It had been said that he had expressed his disbelief in Russian aggression. On this subject he had been misunderstood. He had expressed the greatest alarm at Russian aggression upon Turkey, and said that Turkey must be protected against it; but as to the danger of Russian aggression upon Europe, he had certainly expressed no fear, because he felt none; and he was inclined to feel less every day. Declining to reply to absurd and malignant personal imputations, he admitted that he had, perhaps more than any other person, struggled to maintain peace, because it was a duty he owed to God and man to endeavour to avoid the calamities of war; and he had been told, in consequence, that, if he had such a love of peace, he was unfit to make war. But how did he wish to make war, now we were at war? Why, by carrying it on with the greatest vigour and determination, in order the sooner to secure the return of peace. And his colleagues knew that he had always been most ready to co-operate with them in the most active measures of hostility and warlike preparation. Nay, more; he had personally been more urgent than any other man for a speedy advance and concentration of the Allied forces to the north of the Balkan, in order to support the gallant army of Omer Pacha, and for enabling Austria to take a more effectual part in the war. This, perhaps, he ought not to have said, but it was the truth, and he had invariably pursued the same policy. Now that we were entered into the war—a war which he unequivocally declared to be perfectly just—it should, so long as he had anything to do with its conduct, be carried on in the manner best calculated to lead to a speedy, safe, and honourable peace.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE reviewed at much length the Ministerial career of Lord Aberdeen from the date of the treaty of Adrianople, and through his connection with several different Administrations. Through all he declared that the noble Earl had shown himself the constant supporter of arbitrary power in every nation of Europe, a partisan of Russia, and an opponent of every national effort to obtain constitutional liberties wherever undertaken. The noble Earl had, on assuming the position which he now occupied, declared that the foreign policy of this country had not varied for thirty years past, however its execution might have varied. He (the Marquis of Clanricarde) differed from the noble Earl in that statement, and considered that the differences in our foreign policy during that period had been fundamental and differences of principle; and that, from the first—from 1829, when the noble Earl was at the head of foreign affairs, down to 1839, when again the noble Earl was in the same position—the noble Earl had been the consistent, the most zealous, and most earnest supporter of arbitrary Governments.

The Earl of ABERDEEN (with angry irony): Hear, hear. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE: The noble Earl (he repeated) had been the supporter of all the arbitrary Powers of Europe, and at all times the advocate and adherent of the Emperor of Russia.

The Earl of ABERDEEN (angrily):—Hear, hear. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE: Yes! The noble Earl had, on every possible occasion, befriended those arbitrary Powers.

The Earl of ABERDEEN: No! The Marquis of CLANRICARDE: The noble Earl cried no; but he would give the noble Earl some reasons for the statements which he made. He would refer back to the period of the treaty of Adrianople. The noble Earl had told their Lordships that he had regarded that treaty as disastrous; that he had written a despatch to our Ambassador at Constantinople about it. But what their Lordships wanted the noble Earl to tell them was, what despatch the noble Earl had written to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg about it (Hear, hear), before the treaty was signed (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). Their Lordships wished to hear what steps the noble Earl had taken for the purpose of preventing the treaty from being signed (Hear, hear). The noble Earl had stated on a former occasion that the Russian Emperor, at that period, was in the position of a conqueror—virtually master of the country, and rapidly advancing on Constantinople. But the noble Earl, if he did not know at the time (as he ought to have known), certainly must know now that the contrary had been the fact—that the Russian General commanding at Adrianople had not above 15,000 men with him, of whom not above 8000 were effective, while the Turkish General was at no great distance with an army of 25,000 Albanians. So that, if the Turks had been furnished with the least information as to the true state of affairs, that disastrous treaty would never have been signed (Hear, hear). If the noble Earl, as the Foreign Minister of this country, had only held up his finger, the treaty need not have been concluded (Loud cries of "Hear, hear").

The Earl of ABERDEEN (ironically): Hear, hear (A laugh).

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE: What was the course the noble

Earl had pursued? The Russian General of course allowed a short time to the Turkish General to consider whether he would sign the treaty, well knowing that if there were a longer delay his own position would be discovered; and when the treaty was taken to Constantinople the Minister of Turkey summoned to his councils the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and England, and asked their advice; and what was the advice of the English Ambassador? It was to sign the treaty—that treaty which the noble Earl now said was so disastrous (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). Who was our Ambassador at that time? The late lamented diplomatist Sir R. Horton (who had shortly before displaced Sir S. Canning)—one who, doubtless, was fully cognisant of the sentiments of the noble Earl on the subject at the time he offered to the Turkish Government that advice to sign the treaty of Adrianople (Hear). And when the noble Earl referred to the period of the treaty of Adrianople as affording proofs of what his feelings were as to Russian aggression, let the noble Earl state what steps he took to prevent the treaty from being signed—(hear, hear), not talk about a despatch written after it was concluded (Loud cries of "Hear"). To the present Government he contended that the Prime Minister was an evil genius. Attributing to his influence the fact that Lord Palmerston was not made War Minister, though best fitted by abilities for the post, and called to it also by the public voice, Lord Clanricarde referred to the acknowledged talents of other members of the Ministry, all of whom also led sections of representatives in the House of Commons; and yet their combined forces had proved unable to save from defeat every measure of importance brought forward during the present session. This paralysis of governing power resulted, he believed, from the presence of Lord Aberdeen. It was his own conviction that the continuance in office of the Prime Minister was contrary to the interests of the country; and the only reason why he did not propose a formal vote to that effect was the doubt he entertained respecting the further arrangements which such a vote, if successful, would necessitate.

Lord BEAUMONT asked as to the truth of a statement in the newspapers to the effect that Prince Metternich, at the request of his Sovereign, had sketched a plan for negotiations, which had been communicated to the noble Earl at the head of the Government?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said there was no truth in the rumour.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his satisfaction at the speech of the noble Earl, but was afraid that as Russia seemed about to abandon the Principalities, Austria would consent to peace on that basis alone. He hoped that France and England were in no way committed to the same conclusions as might be arrived at by Austria and Prussia.

The despatch was then ordered to be produced, and the subject dropped.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES BY THE RUSSIANS.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, it was stated in the public papers that the Russian Government had assented to the invitation of the Austrian and Prussian Governments to withdraw from the Principalities. No official intelligence to that effect had reached the Government; but it had that day received despatches from the Earl of Westmoreland, in which it was stated as certain from Bucharest, that the siege of Silistria had been raised.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Oxford University Bill having been read a third time, Mr. HEYWOOD brought forward a modified form of the resolution which was defeated on Thursday night, with the view of admitting Dissenters to take degrees at Oxford. By the amended resolution the tests of the Thirty-Nine Articles were not to be tendered to bachelors of arts, law, or medicine, who would have no votes in the government of the University.

After some discussion, the debate was interrupted by the SPEAKER, who intimated that, by the standing orders of the House, notice should be given of any clause to be moved on the third reading of a Bill. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Heywood) had so far changed his clause that it could not be considered to come under the notice which he had given if any single member objected.

After some discussion, it was arranged that notice should be given, and that the discussion should be renewed on Thursday next; Mr. Layard consenting to postpone his motion of want of confidence in the Earl of Aberdeen until Friday.

## CONSTITUTION OF NEW ZEALAND.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the conduct of the late Governor of New Zealand in delaying and partially frustrating the new constitution granted to that colony.

Mr. PEELE urged the same defence for the Governor as he had formerly urged in reply to questions from Sir J. Pakington.

Sir J. PAKINGTON did not think those explanations satisfactory. After some remarks from Sir G. Grey, the House went into Committee, and the discussion of the Estimates occupied the remainder of the evening.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## PROPOSED INCLOSURE OF HAMPTSTEAD-HEATH.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of the Finchley Road Bill, which he stated had been erroneously described as a bill for the purpose of enclosing Hampstead-heath. Nothing could be more absurd than to make such an allegation, as the bill was merely to enable Sir Thomas Wilson to build houses on the Finchley New-road, a place which had no more to do with Hampstead-heath than it had to do with the Regent's-park.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that in rising to move that the bill be read a second time that day six months, he, and those who with him opposed the bill, were not taking away the rights or the property of Sir T. Wilson, but were objecting to his encroachment upon the property and rights of others.

Lord COLCHESTER said that the will was made so long ago as 1806, when the property was not considered fit for building upon; but circumstances had greatly changed since then, and as no one would be injured by granting the power asked for, he thought it unjust not to grant it.

Lord CAMPBELL entertained the opinion which had been expressed by his predecessors, Lord Denman and Lord Tenterden, namely, that it would be contrary to the principles of their jurisprudence to pass the bill. If they passed this bill they might be called on to enclose Hampstead-heath on the same principle, for there was no difference between Hampstead-heath and Finchley-road.

Lord ST. LEONARDS should vote for the second reading of the bill. The Bishop of OXFORD was opposed to granting this *privilegium*. It was in the nature of a favour, and no injustice would be done by its refusal. To grant it would be an injury to the public.

The Earl of DERBY believed that Sir Thomas Wilson had never asked for power to build on Hampstead-heath, but only in the neighbourhood. This bill related to an estate which was not even within view of Hampstead-heath; therefore, the right rev. prelate's anxiety for the interests of the poor was misplaced.

On a division the numbers were—For the second reading, 34; against it, 11: majority, 23. The bill was accordingly read a second time. The Witnesses Bill was read a third time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. LAYARD, referring to the notice he had given for calling the attention of the House to a speech attributed to Lord Aberdeen in the other House on Monday week, and advertising also to a second speech delivered there by him on Monday last, said he trusted that the latter speech would have the effect of removing misapprehensions from the public mind, and of confirming public confidence in the policy so ably, and with so much English spirit, carried out by Lord J. Russell and Lord Clarendon, and he thought he should be acting in conformity with the feeling of the House if he withdrew the notice he had given; but, considering the state of public affairs, he was of opinion that, before the close of the session, there should be some discussion in that House regarding our foreign relations, and some expression of its opinion upon the subject.

## LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. COLLIER moved a resolution, "That the law of partnership, which renders every person who, though not an ostensible partner, shares the profits of a trading concern, liable to the whole of its debts, is unsatisfactory, and should be so far modified as to permit persons to contribute to the capital of such concerns on terms of sharing their profits, without incurring liability beyond a limited amount." The subject, he observed, was one of considerable importance, and he was anxious it should not be misunderstood, that, because it was taken up by a lawyer, it was a mere technical question. Briefly explaining the law of partnership in this country—which, although it did not absolutely prohibit limited liability, did so practically, unless sanctioned by Parliament or granted by charter from the Crown,



he observed that the law was peculiar to this country; it was a variance with the civil law, and was not the law of foreign countries; where the *commandite* principle, which had extended to the United States, was adopted. He denied that it could prejudice the partners themselves, or the directors of the undertaking, or the public, and he argued against another objection, that it would damage the commercial credit of the country. He had great faith, he said, in the principle of unrestricted competition, the benefits of which had been not only demonstrated by argument, but verified by experience.

Lord GODERICH, in seconding the motion, strongly urged the evils and embarrassments which resulted from unlimited liability—a restriction which prevented engagements for beneficial industrial purposes. He contended that all our great works were carried on for the benefit of the wealthy classes, the humbler capitalist having no means of advantageously investing his gains. He thought that great social benefits would be derived from the proposed change.

Mr. CARDWELL cautioned the House against coming to an irrevocable decision before the whole of the information was before them, and he stated some of the difficulties in the way of the question and the conflicting opinions of the commissioners upon it, remarking that the opinion of the minority as well as that of the majority should be respected. They would carry the confidence of the community with them by not legislating except upon matured consideration.

Mr. LUCAS urged the special case of the condition of Ireland, and moved the addition of words to the effect that the modification of the partnership law was especially necessary in that country.

Mr. COBURN observed that the evidence recently presented appeared to have been obtained from one class only, that of the capitalist, and that it was to a certain extent class evidence, and not an expression of the opinion of the humbler orders of men of business, who would be greatly benefited by a change in the law.

Mr. MALINS regretted to gather from Mr. Cardwell's tone that he was opposed to an alteration of the law, and he bore professional testimony to the great mischief it occasioned.

Mr. GLYN admitted that the commercial law of the country was in a most anomalous state; but the evidence which had been taken did not satisfy him that the House had information enough before them to justify them in making the proposed change.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE ridiculed the idea that the House had not sufficient information upon a subject which had been under discussion so many years.

Mr. LEVESON GOWER, in an effective maiden speech, supported the resolution, expressed his opinion that the present age tended to association, the power of which was only beginning to be appreciated, and insisted upon the advantage of extending the benefits of association to honest and prudent men, instead of to gamblers.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR and Mr. KENDAL supported the resolution. Mr. BROWN considered that limited liability would be injurious to the credit of the country, and to the interests of the lower classes.

Mr. BOTHERTON suggested that, instead of the resolution itself, a bill should be brought in authorising loans for business purposes, on the principle of the French law of partnership *en commandite*.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was a decided friend to the proposition; but the question was now brought under the notice of the House for the first time; and evidence was before them which they had not had time to consider. He recommended Mr. Collier to be satisfied with the attention the subject had received, and with the assurance that it should be fully considered by Government.

Mr. NAPIER concurred in this suggestion.

Lord PALMERSTON also thought that the resolution should not be pressed to a division. It could not be expected that Government should rush to a decision, or should declare, without more time for consideration, which opinion they might ultimately feel it right to submit to the House.

Mr. RICARDO contrasted the frank statement of the Attorney-General with the evasive speech of Mr. Cardwell, and said that, as for alleging that a study of the report was necessary for a right understanding of the question, he had read twenty pamphlets, any one of which was worth a dozen of such reports.

Mr. CAIRNS urged that a division should be taken, in order to mark the point to which the House had come.

After a little more discussion, Mr. Lucas's amendment was added to the original resolution; and the latter, having been put, was agreed to without division.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Mortmain Bill, Mr. GREENE appealed to Mr. Headlam to postpone the motion, no member of the Government being present.

Mr. HEADLAM declined to do this; and, after a discussion, and observations upon the absence of the law officers of the Crown, and other members of the Government,

Mr. MOWBRAY moved that the Committee be postponed until after the fourth order of the day should be disposed of.

On division this motion was carried by 74 to 55—majority 19; and the postponement took place.

The Public Libraries Bill went through committee.

Mr. NAPIER, for Mr. Whitehead, withdrew the Property Disposal Bill. The Tithe-rent Charge (Ireland) Bill was postponed.

The fourth order having been disposed of in a few minutes, a fresh discussion arose as to proceeding with the Mortmain Bill in the continued absence of the Government. An unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain further postponement, and the House at length went into Committee, Mr. Headlam undertaking to postpone certain clauses to which it was understood that the Attorney-General was opposed.

In the course of the subsequent discussion two divisions took place, and, after disposing of six clauses, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Right Rev. Lord Auckland, the new Bishop of Bath and Wells, took the oath and his seat upon his elevation to the Episcopal Bench.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (CANADA) BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE having moved that their Lordships go into Committee on this bill,

The Earl of DERBY rose to move the postponement of the bill for the present session, on the ground that it was of too important a character (being no less than a measure to destroy the constitution of one of our most important colonies) to consider within the remaining few weeks of the session.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE expressed surprise at such an objection being made by the noble Earl, who, when at the head of the Government, proposed a similar measure for the Cape of Good Hope.

After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—For the Earl of Derby's amendment, 39; against it, 63; majority against the amendment, 24. The bill then passed through Committee.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The West London and Crystal Palace Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Common Law Procedure Bill went into Committee, when, after much discussion, clauses up to 37 were agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress at four o'clock, and the House adjourned until six o'clock.

#### THE NEWSPAPER-STAMP.

Mr. LUCAS (at the evening sitting) inquired whether the Government had decided on any step in reference to the Newspaper-stamp, in accordance with the resolution of the House?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the question was under the consideration of the Attorney-General. The Government were not at present prepared with any bill upon the subject; when they were, due notice would be given to the House.

#### THE AUSTRIAN AND TURKISH CONVENTION.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Lord D. Stuart, stated that intelligence had been received by the Government of the intended occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Austrian troops, in conformity with the Convention recently entered into with the Sublime Porte; and that such a course would be adopted, whether the Russian army retired from the Principalities or not. The Government had not received any official information of the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian ultimatum; but as regarded the Convention between Austria and the Porte, England was no party to it.

#### COLONIAL CLERGY DISABILITIES BILL.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill this session.

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the third reading of this bill was resumed. Mr. HEYWOOD renewed his motion, to add the following clause to the bill:—"From and after the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1854, it shall not be necessary for any person, upon taking the degree of Bachelor in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Music, in the University of Oxford, to make or subscribe any declaration, or take any oath, save the Oath of Allegiance, or any equivalent declaration of allegiance—any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. E. DENISON seconded the motion.

Mr. HENLEY opposed the admission of the clause.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the part of the Government, consented to the clause being added to the bill.

Mr. Serjeant SNEE, as an adherent of "the ancient faith," warmly supported the clause.

A division then took place, when the numbers were—For the clause, 283; against it, 79: majority in favour of the clause, 154.

There was great cheering upon this announcement.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved an addition to the clause which relates to public schools; the effect being, to alter the provision, so far as Fellowships were concerned, but to leave Exhibitions and Scholarships untouched. The clause referred to is that which was proposed and carried by Mr. Roundell Palmer.

After some discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the additional words, 129; Against it, 139: Majority against the Government, 10 (Immense cheering).

The Bill then passed.

#### OUR FLEET IN THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.

Mr. M. GIBSON called attention to the destruction of a large amount of private property at Uleaborg and Brahestedt, by Admiral Plumridge's squadron, and asked Government for an explanation.

Sir J. GRAHAM warmly justified the proceedings of the fleet, and stated that the despatches on the subject would appear in the *Gazette* of to-morrow (Friday) night.

#### NATIONAL FESTIVAL IN CELEBRATION OF THE UNION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A numerous and influential meeting, convened by public requisition, was held in the Egyptian hall, Mansion-house, on Wednesday, for the purpose of devising the best means of entertaining worthily a number of distinguished French Citizens in the course of the present summer, as a return for the courteous hospitality exhibited towards the English Visitors to Paris in the autumn of 1851.

The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who opened the proceedings by stating that, on the 7th of June last, a number of gentlemen, principally in connection with Mr. James Anderson, met at the Mansion-house, to consider whether it would be possible to entertain some distinguished citizens of the neighbouring country, France, in such a way as should worthily return the splendid hospitality exhibited towards numerous classes of the people of this country by the French nation in the autumn of the year 1851. At that time the Corporation of London, many of our men of science, and the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, were most regally received by the city of Paris; and the hope was entertained by most of the visitors that the time might come when a suitable return might be made in London. At the meeting of the 7th June, it was ultimately decided that, before taking any steps of a public character, the committee should ascertain what was the feeling of her Majesty's Government on the subject. An important deputation waited on Lord Palmerston, who communicated with his colleagues; the matter engaged the attention of the whole Cabinet, and they were unanimous that the proposed object was a very proper one, and met with the entire concurrence of the Government. (Loud cheers.) Similar views had since been expressed by the Earl of Clarendon, who said, so lately as on Monday last, that her Majesty's Ministers all concurred as to the propriety of the step. A second meeting was held, and a resolution was carried, unanimously affirming the propriety of the object, and pledging the meeting to the exercise of the best exertions in carrying it out. That resolution was carried unanimously, and a committee was formed, which soon found themselves in a condition to add the names of about 350 men of distinction to their numbers, all anxious to see that national object carried out to a successful issue. The committee had thought right to call the public together on the present occasion, to lay the plan of operations before them, and to invite the suggestions of any gentlemen present for or against the project. Movements of this nature necessarily involved a large expenditure, and up to this time the subscriptions had been only partial; but if the people of England approved of this demonstration of courtesy and friendship to our allies, there would be no want of that most important ingredient in all movements of this kind—namely, money (Hear, hear). They had already got more than £3000, and he might add for public information that it was not intended by the committee to raise money to defray the expense of whatever barquets might be given, as many public companies and scientific bodies would render their powerful aid in giving to our foreign friends a worthy series of entertainments (Cheers). But still there were various expenses which would require very liberal aid on the part of the public (Hear). The Government being entirely with them, would give the strangers every facility of seeing the various public works and buildings, and every celebrated Gallery and collection of works of art would also most probably be thrown open (Hear).

Mr. Masterman, M.P., was fully sensible of the kindness shown by the people of France to the Corporation of London in 1851; and it was only natural to them, as Englishmen, to wish to make a suitable return for that hospitality (Cheers). He was one of those who thought that public friendships were subject to somewhat the same genial influences as private ones, and that nations did not become the worse friends from the practice of occasionally gathering their legs under the same mahogany (Cheers and laughter). The hon. member concluded by moving—

That this meeting, believing that the peace of the world, the advancement of science, the development of art, and the diffusion of knowledge, mainly depend upon the cultivation of peaceful relations with the French nation, are of opinion that some of its most distinguished men, connected with legislation, arts and sciences, literature, manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, should be invited to visit this country, with the view of demonstrating to the world the sincerity of the alliance now happily subsisting between the two nations—an alliance the continuance of which is eminently calculated to promote in all countries the permanency of peace, and its consequent blessings—order, prosperity, and happiness.

Mr. Brown, M.P., felt honoured in being permitted to second a resolution which had for its object the cementing of the friendly connection between England and France. The French people had invited the English people in commemoration of the first Crystal Palace, and it so happened that we had now another Crystal Palace of greater magnitude and splendour to show them (Hear, hear). He believed that in that Crystal Palace they would have room to entertain all their French guests, and that it was also provided with an excellent kitchen—no mean desideratum when the matter under discussion was "a public entertainment" ("Hear, hear," and laughter). He thought, therefore, that the present was a propitious moment for inviting the French people over to see us; and that a time when our soldiers and sailors were fighting side by side in the same battles was the very best possible time for the civilians of the two countries to become better acquainted (Loud cheers). He believed that the best results, both political and commercial, must follow the more intimate alliance of the two countries (Hear, hear). Mr. Brown concluded by seconding the resolution, which, having been supported by Mr. Davis, was carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also carried unanimously:—

That the Aldermen and Common-council, the Livery Companies, and Mercantile Corporation of the City of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Mayor of York, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Mayors and Municipalities of the other Cities and Boroughs of the United Kingdom, the Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Principals of our Universities and Colleges, as well as the Heads of the Learned and Scientific Societies, be invited to afford their valuable co-operation.

That a subscription be entered into for carrying into effect the object of this meeting; and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be appointed treasurer; and the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., Lord Viscount Ebrington, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., and the Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., be respectfully requested to act as trustees.

STATISTICS OF MONEY ORDERS.—Some curious statistics respecting money orders are given in a Parliamentary document just issued. From 1849 to 1853 inclusive, the increase of money orders was 44 per cent. The proportion of money orders to the population last year was as follows:—England and Wales, 23 per cent. or 1 money order to about 4 persons; Ireland, 7½ per cent. or 1 money order to about 13 persons; Scotland, 14 per cent. or 1 order to about 7 persons. In the United Kingdom it was 19 per cent. or 1 money order to about 5 persons.

FIRE AT OLNEY.—NEARLY SIXTY HOUSES BURNT.—About two o'clock on Monday afternoon a disastrous fire broke out at Olney, which continued throughout the whole day, burning nearly sixty houses to the ground. Many of the inhabitants have lost the whole of their furniture. During the night, between 300 and 400 women and children were sheltered in the National School-room and other places. The fire is supposed to have been the result of accident. A great amount of farm property, ricks of hay and straw, and out-houses, were destroyed, but no live stock was burnt, except a few pigs.

AMMUNITION FOR THE EAST.—Sixty tons of ammunition were shipped on board the iron screw steam troop ship *Pulcan*, on Wednesday, for conveyance to the East. It is chiefly for the Minié rifle, and was brought down that morning by railway train. The *Pulcan* takes out to the East about 600 men belonging to the three regiments of Foot Guards, together with some 300 men of various other regiments, to join headquarters. Having shipped the ammunition at Spithead, she steamed away for Constantinople on Wednesday afternoon, the wind, also, being fair.

#### TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE great literary feature of the week has been the publication of the seventh and last volume of Lord Mahon's "History of England," from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles—a work written with infinite care and skill, with great moderation, and a knowledge of the times and of the men who figured to advantage or disadvantage during the last century. In reading Lord Mahon's history, one feels most pleasantly that his Lordship is not a partisan—that he is neither Whig nor Tory, Churchman nor anti-Churchman—that he understands the events he describes as if he had lived at the time they occurred, while he reasons upon them with the calmness of a philosopher and the freedom and power of a great historian. We had no good history of the same period, so that this is a work which is really an addition to our knowledge.

The largest sum ever given for a single coin was given on Monday last at Mr. Cuff's sale, at Sotheby and Wilkinson's: £220 were given—not for a Greek or a Roman coin, not for an Alexander or a Cæsar, an Otho or an Oliver, but for a pattern piece in gold of King Charles I. of England. This highly-interesting coin was intended, it is thought, for a £5 piece. It was never published. It bears the King's bust, to the left, bareheaded. Over his armour is a lace collar. Its history is curious. It was purchased about ten years ago by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond of the Rev. Mr. Commeline, of St. John's College, Cambridge, a collateral descendant of Bishop Juxon, to whom it was presented by Charles I. a little before his death. The Bishop devised it by will to Mrs. Mary Gayters, from whom it descended to her granddaughter of the same name, who married the Rev. James Commeline, the grandfather of the Mr. Commeline from whom it was bought by Colonel Drummond.

There is still a stranger story connected with it. Mr. Till, the late worthy coin-dealer, in Russell-street, Covent-garden, bought it from Colonel Drummond for £50. He then offered it to the British Museum for £80, but the Trustees refused to purchase, and it was immediately sold by Mr. Till to the late Mr. Cuff for £60. That the present Trustees lamented the short-sightedness of their predecessors is evident from the fact that the recognised agent of the Museum contended for it at three times the sum the trustees might have had it for some twenty years ago.

The public will naturally inquire for the name and rank of the romantic gentleman who gave two hundred and sixty pounds for a single coin. We can answer the inquiry. The coin was bought by a dealer for Mr. Brown, of the eminent publishing firm of Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman. Some one asked at the sale if Mr. Brown was likely to pay for it in the clipped coin which old Jacob Tonson tried to impose upon Dryden. But no one who knew Mr. Brown would have asked such a question; and no one who had seen his cabinet would imagine for a moment that a clipped coin of "hook-nosed William" was to be found in the entire collection. Bookselling is looking up. Publishers are becoming men of taste out of their profession. We have heard, indeed, of one distinguished publisher who gives more for standard roses than for standard authors.

An excellent early Turner has been on view at Christie's during the present week—a picture of the year 1799, "Kilgarran Castle, on the Twyvey, in Wales." The effect which Turner sought to represent, he tells us, was that of a sunrise as seen through a hazy summer mist. Not much of the artist's intention is at present to be seen in the picture; it is rather a struggle of pictorial effect through dirt. The picture was once in the famous collection of Lord de Tabley.

Tuesday and Wednesday next will disperse all that remains to be sold of the pictures, drawings, and engravings of the late John Martin. Among the lots we observed some handsome Sevres china, presented to the great painter by King Louis Philippe, and a pair of canesticks, a present to him from King Joseph Buonaparte.

Mr. Coningham and Mr. Morris Moore will be glad to learn what Dr. Waagen is really doing in this country. We can tell them. He is engaged in naming, classifying, and cataloguing the collection of Early German Art, at Kensington Palace. The collection is the property of Prince Louis D'Ottingen Wallerstein, and will repay a visit. The task of arranging could not be in better hands.

Antiquaries who recollect to what advantage Oxford was seen at the recent congress there, of the Archaeological Institute, are preparing for a similar treat, next week, at Cambridge. The sister University, it is said, is to rival Oxford, in liberality. We shall look in, and shall have a few words to say, in our column, about the meeting.

A choice literary treasure has just turned up, and is now in Mr. Wilson Croker's hands—an unpublished character, in verse, by Pope (the character of the great Duke of Marlborough), intended for insertion in his "Moral Essay on the Use of Riches." Pope never wrote more vigorous lines. That such a character had been in existence is evident from two passages in Spence. Mr. Croker's copy is written in Pope's own hand, on a suppressed edition of the "Essay." The copy belonged to Warburton.

Last week brought to light another literary treasure, though of a different kind—a copy of Shakspeare's "King Richard II.," with the following title:—

The Tragedie of King Richard the Second. As it hath been publickely acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his seruantes. By William Shakspeare. London, Printed by W. W. for Mathew Law, and are to be sold at his shop in Paules Church-yard, at the signe of the Foxe. 1608.

The Duke of Devonshire's copy of this edition is now no longer unique. Mr. Halliwell was the fortunate purchaser—the price nineteen pounds, and not too much.

MUSICAL TESTIMONIAL.—A very gratifying testimonial of public esteem has recently been presented to Mr. J. Baptiste Calkin, by the Warden and students of St. Columba's College, in Ireland, upon Mr. Calkin being about to take up his residence in London, after holding the offices of organist, choir-master, and precentor in the above college for seven years. The gift is an elegantly-ornamented bâton, of bog-elm, manufactured by Mr. West, of Dame-street, Dublin. The lower ornament represents the ferule of an ancient Irish crosier. The staff is decorated with harps, and a large one at the top; these instruments being such as were used by the Irish bards of olden time. Round the top is engraved the music of the opening of an anthem ("It is a good thing to give thanks," 92nd Psalm), composed by Mr. Calkin, for the College choir, at the request of the Warden. The bâton is enclosed in a black case of bog-oak, bearing a silver inscription-plate.

#### GARIBALDI AT ROME. PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS. FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

WHEN the Duke of Wellington was asked what he thought of Sir William Allan's picture of the "Battle of Waterloo," he replied, "Good—very good; not too much smoke." The Duke confirmed his criticism by purchasing the picture.

Mr. George Thomas has, in the picture engraved in our present number, worked in the spirit of the Duke's comment. His "Garibaldi at Rome" is a clever picture of the Vernet school, grouped with a skillful eye, and painted with a firm and dexterous hand.

Mr. Thomas was at Rome in 1849, and the sketch of this picture was made by him at the time. He had peculiar opportunities of catching the figure and face of Garibaldi, and has turned his opportunities to excellent account. A white dress and a grey horse are difficult objects to render with a true sense of the harmony of colour, but Mr. Thomas has struggled successfully with his difficulty.

The horrors of war Mr. Thomas has softened with one of those touching incidents only too rarely seen on the battle-field. The consolation offered by a female hand is very happily introduced. Penrose has made good use of a touching incident of the same character, in his clever poem of "The Battle-Field."

Mr. Thomas's picture is hung in the West-room.





GARIBALDI AT ROME, 1849.—FROM A SKETCH MADE DURING THE SIEGE.—PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.





SCENE FROM MOZART'S "IL SERAGLIO," AT THE ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

WE have selected for illustration, from Mozart's "Il Seraglio," fully noticed in our Journal of June 17, the tableau in the last scene (a hall in the Pacha's palace), immediately before the fall of the curtain. Here the two pairs of lovers have attempted their escape, but their flight has been intercepted. They have been seized by the guards, and brought before the Pacha, who is at first enraged; but the magnanimity of his nature prevails, and he resigns his fair captive to her lover. On the right side of the scene is a group formed by the Pacha (Herr Holz), Constance (Mme. Rudersdorf), and Belmonte (Herr Pecz). On the left are Pedrillo and Blondie (Castelli and Mdle. Bury). In the middle, the Pacha is giving orders to Osmin (Formès) to convey the liberated captives safely on board their vessel; while the jealous old Turk is giving vent to his rage and disappointment.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

THE management have recently produced a Divertissement of a very gay and sparkling character. The tale is Eastern, and the principal characters are a Sultan and his son. Our Artist has selected for illustration the opening scene, which represents the Interior of the Harem. The Prince is discovered lulled to sleep by the music to the dances of the Odalisques, who then noiselessly retire. Thereupon the scene opens, and discloses the figure of a beautiful female, gazing at the Prince, from a radiant star. The vision gradually fades. The Prince starts, and rushes forward, but is in despair at finding it only a dream. The Sultan now enters; and, on learning the cause of his son's grief, tenderly reproves him. The Prince then explains to his father that a beautiful being, a Star of the Heavens, constantly appears to him in his dreams, and fears that she has cast a spell over

him. The Sultan entreats his son to dismiss from his mind such illusions, and prevails upon him to see new slaves that have been purchased for him. At a signal, a group of Bayadères bound upon the stage, a grand pas follows; the Prince retires, and the Sultan dismisses the Harem. The scene then changes to the Gardens of the Harem by starlight. The Prince enters, and invokes one of the Stars to leave the firmament, and assume a mortal form. A Star glides to earth; a rose bush expands, and discloses Stella, who, however, eludes his grasp and disappears. The Prince follows her: music is heard, and a Demon rises from the earth: the Prince is thrown into a sleep; the Demon calls up a slave, whom he metamorphoses into an exact counterfeit of the Prince, and to whom is entrusted the task of ensnaring Stella. The antagonism is carried on through a variety of choregraphic forms, as a grand Pas de Fascination, a Bacchanalian Waltz, &c., by Stella and her sister Stars.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "UNE ETOILE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS

## ROBERT EARL OF CASTLE-STUART.

The death of this nobleman occurred on the 10th inst., at his seat, Stuart-hall, county Tyrone, from an attack of bronchitis. His Lordship was born 19th August, 1784, the elder son of Andrew Thomas Stuart, Esq., of Irry, county Tyrone, who established his right to the old Barony of Castle-Stuart, and was eventually created an Earl in 1800. His ancestors, sprung from a son of King Robert II. of Scotland, were for several generations Lords of the Barony of Castle-Stuart, and of the County of Tyrone. His Lordship married, April 23, 1806, Emma, only daughter of the late Colonel Robinson, R.A., and had five sons and two daughters. The eldest of the former, Edward, is the present and third Earl of Castle-Stuart.

## LORD AUGUSTUS FITZCLARENCE.

LORD AUGUSTUS FITZCLARENCE, Rector of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire, and Chaplain to the Queen, died the 14th inst. His Lordship was fourth son of King William IV., and brother of William George, 1st Earl of Munster. He was born in 1805, and married, in 1845, Sarah Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, by whom he had a son, Augustus, born in 1849, and other issue.

## LIEUT.-COL. HANDCOCK.

RICHARD BUTLER HANDCOCK, formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 13th Light Infantry, died at Pisa, on the 4th ult., in his seventy-fourth year. Having graduated in the Dublin University, where he obtained distinguished honours, he joined his regiment in 1798, being then eighteen years old. His first campaign was under Sir R. Abercromby, at the memorable landing in Egypt, 1801, where he was severely wounded. He was afterwards on active service in various parts of the world for upwards of twenty years; and his able defence of La Colle Mill—an important post during the American war—is recorded as a brilliant exploit in the annals of the 13th. He was son of Matt Handcock, Deputy Master-General of her Majesty's forces in Ireland, whose ancestor, Matt, Archdeacon of Kilmore, was son of William Handcock, M.P. for Westmeath, from whom Lord Castlemaine's family, and also the Handcocks (now Temples), of Waterstown, are descended. The family is very ancient, being on record many centuries in England, and having come originally from Sweden.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES AUGUSTUS WEST.

The death of this gallant officer occurred on the 20th instant. Col. West commenced his military career as a Cadet in 1782, and attended King George III., as Page of Honour, for twelve years, until he received his commission in the 3rd Regiment of Guards, in March, 1794. Very shortly after, he proceeded to Holland, and was present in all the affairs wherein his regiment was engaged. During the Rebellion of 1798, he was on the Staff in Ireland; and in the second expedition to Holland, June, 1799, he also took part, being severely wounded on more than one occasion, and always distinguishing himself in the several encounters in which he was engaged. Accompanying his regiment to Egypt, he participated in all the affairs of the campaign up to the surrender of Alexandria, when he returned to England; and, in May, 1804, was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. In 1806 he served in Germany; in 1807, embarked upon the expedition to Zealand and Denmark, personally assisting at the Siege of Copenhagen; and, in 1808, joined the army in the Peninsula, where he fought at the Passage of the Douro and the battles of Salamanca and Talavera. In the last conflict, during the charge of the brigade of Guards, Colonel West fell into the hands of the enemy, but was rescued by the advance of the reserve corps. Not long after, he retired, invalided, on his appointment to the full pay commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, together with the Lieutenant-Governorship of Landward Fort.

## GODFREY MEYNELL, ESQ., OF MEYNELL LANGLEY, COUNTY DERBY.

This respected country gentleman, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Derbyshire, died on the 13th inst., at Meynell Langley, aged seventy-four. He succeeded to the estate in 1802, at the decease of his father, the late John Meynell, Esq., and served as High Sheriff for the county of Derby in 1811. The Meynells of Langley are a younger branch of the great family of De Mevil, founded by Hugo de Grense Mevil. Mr. Godfrey Meynell married, first, 14th June, 1803, Mary Anne, only daughter of Avery Jebb, Esq., of Tipton-grove, county Derby; and, secondly, 25th April, 1816, Mary, only daughter of David Balfour, Esq.; and had issue by both.

## MR. PROSSER, C.E.

MR. RICHARD PROSSER, the eminent civil engineer, was one of those men who carve out a path for themselves. In early life he was employed in the then extensive brass-foundry establishment of Penn and Williams, Broomsgrove-street, Birmingham. Here he spent his leisure hours in the examination and study of the principles of mechanics and drawing. By these means he qualified himself for the profession of a civil engineer, in the active duties of which he was, with much and deserved distinction, engaged until his death, which took place on the 28th inst., at his house, near Kings Norton.

On matters relating to inventions or the processes carried on in the manufacture and trades of the town of Birmingham, Mr. Prosser was a high authority. He was appealed to on the occasion of the trials of several important patent cases; and seldom, if ever, was his aid sought in vain. The late agitation respecting the Patent Laws, which secured the now improved law of property in inventions, found Mr. Prosser among the most earnest advocates of patent reform. In the summer of 1851 Mr. Prosser was examined before the Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons, and gave important information as to the defective state of the Law of Patents. Mr. Prosser it was who induced the Government to purchase the invaluable Indexes of Patents, compiled by Professor Woodcroft.

A RUTHLESS DESTROYER.—The English Consul at Jerusalem states that a citizen of the United States, named Jones, who has been some time residing alternately at Beyrout and Jaffa, has been discovered by a party of peripatetic artists, ancient capitalists, &c., broken off the remains of the ancient sculpture abundant in those neighbourhoods. The sculptured frieze along the facade of the "House of the Kings" had been considerably mutilated; and, within the Sepulchral Chambers, not one of the sharp edges of the receptacles for the dead had escaped the hammer; and some large pieces of sculptured stone doors, whose tenons for insertion into mortices had remained to these days, had likewise been deprived of those tenons. On Easter-even, when it is customary for devout pilgrims to remain in the church of the Holy Sepulchre all night, Jones had accompanied thither a young Englishman; but the latter discovered after they were shut in with the rest for the night that Jones had his hammer with him. It is, however, believed that he was unable to succeed in breaking off all of the Sepulchre for his mercenary purpose, having the eyes of so many upon him at night.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION OF 1855.—The East India Company, which took but an insignificant share in the Exhibition of London, has voted £100,000 to defray the expense of carrying goods from the East; Australia also—that distant colony of farmers, shepherds, and seekers for gold—has voted £20,000, in order to be better represented at Paris than it was at London. The Duke of Newcastle has written to all our Colonies, to stimulate the preparations for sending goods to the Exhibition. An idea very far from the sympathetic movement which will bring the English population to France, by this sole fact, that the workmen of Norwich have been for some months putting each a small sum apart, in order to realise a fund to enable them to go en masse to Paris. Every thing announces that England will respond worthily to the appeal which France has addressed to her for the great industrial competition of 1855.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money purchases of stock having been comparatively small, the market for National Securities has been less active this week; nevertheless, prices have kept up remarkably well. The news from the East, to the effect that the Russian troops are rapidly quitting the Principality, has failed to have any material influence upon the quotations. We may observe, however, that the rapid increase in the imports of bullion has led many persons to the conclusion that the stocks of gold in the Bank of England will now rapidly increase; and that, as a consequence we shall have money more abundant, with a lower rate of discount. At present there are no indications of a return of the late heavy exports to the Continent, and the exchanges are decidedly against import; yet it is by no means improbable but that another drain, to pay actual balances, will be made upon us. From Australia and America we shall, no doubt, draw largely, as our trade in those quarters is still very extensive, and legitimately on the increase; but any large accumulation of the precious metals cannot reasonably be anticipated, as we have yet large payments to make for foreign coin. To China, we shall make extensive remittances of silver, arising from the high value of that metal at Canton. This week several parcels have changed hands for that destination at 63d. per ounce. The importations may be summed up at about £700,000, the greater portion being silver from Mexico.

On Monday the Consol Market was very inactive, and prices fluctuated to some extent. Consols for the Account varied from 93½ to 94½; the Three per Cent. Reduced, 93½ to 94½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 93½ to 94½. India Bonds sold at 1s. prem.; Exchequer-bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, Scrip, A Series, ½ prem.; Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11-16; the transactions, on Tuesday, were limited, and the quotations showed a tendency to decline. Bank Stock was 20s. The Three per Cent. Reduced realised 94½ to 95½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. 94½ to 95½; and Consols for Account, 94½ to 95½. India Bonds sold at 2s. prem.; Exchequer-bills, 2s. prem. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer-bonds, Scrip, 1858, ½ prem. Jobbers were alternately buyers and sellers on the following day, when the Three per Cent. Reduced were officially marked 94½ to 95½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 94½ to 95½. India Bonds were 2s. prem.; Long Annuities, 4 7-16; Exchequer-bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, Scrip, 1858, ½; Ditto, 1859, ½; Ditto, 1860, ½; Ditto, 1861, ½; Ditto, 1862, ½; Ditto, 1863, ½; Ditto, 1864, ½; Ditto, 1865, ½; Ditto, 1866, ½; Ditto, 1867, ½; Ditto, 1868, ½; Ditto, 1869, ½; Ditto, 1870, ½; Ditto, 1871, ½; Ditto, 1872, ½; Ditto, 1873, ½; Ditto, 1874, ½; Ditto, 1875, ½; Ditto, 1876, ½; Ditto, 1877, ½; Ditto, 1878, ½; Ditto, 1879, ½; Ditto, 1880, ½; Ditto, 1881, ½; Ditto, 1882, ½; Ditto, 1883, ½; Ditto, 1884, ½; Ditto, 1885, ½; Ditto, 1886, ½; Ditto, 1887, ½; Ditto, 1888, ½; Ditto, 1889, ½; Ditto, 1890, ½; Ditto, 1891, ½; Ditto, 1892, ½; Ditto, 1893, ½; Ditto, 1894, ½; Ditto, 1895, ½; Ditto, 1896, ½; Ditto, 1897, ½; Ditto, 1898, ½; Ditto, 1899, ½; Ditto, 1900, ½; Ditto, 1901, ½; Ditto, 1902, ½; Ditto, 1903, ½; Ditto, 1904, ½; Ditto, 1905, ½; Ditto, 1906, ½; Ditto, 1907, ½; Ditto, 1908, ½; Ditto, 1909, ½; Ditto, 1910, ½; Ditto, 1911, ½; Ditto, 1912, ½; Ditto, 1913, ½; Ditto, 1914, ½; Ditto, 1915, ½; Ditto, 1916, ½; Ditto, 1917, ½; Ditto, 1918, ½; Ditto, 1919, ½; Ditto, 1920, ½; Ditto, 1921, ½; Ditto, 1922, ½; Ditto, 1923, ½; Ditto, 1924, ½; Ditto, 1925, ½; Ditto, 1926, ½; Ditto, 1927, ½; Ditto, 1928, ½; Ditto, 1929, ½; Ditto, 1930, ½; Ditto, 1931, ½; Ditto, 1932, ½; Ditto, 1933, ½; Ditto, 1934, ½; Ditto, 1935, ½; Ditto, 1936, ½; Ditto, 1937, ½; Ditto, 1938, ½; Ditto, 1939, ½; Ditto, 1940, ½; Ditto, 1941, ½; Ditto, 1942, ½; Ditto, 1943, ½; Ditto, 1944, ½; Ditto, 1945, ½; Ditto, 1946, ½; Ditto, 1947, ½; Ditto, 1948, ½; Ditto, 1949, ½; Ditto, 1950, ½; Ditto, 1951, ½; Ditto, 1952, ½; Ditto, 1953, ½; Ditto, 1954, ½; Ditto, 1955, ½; Ditto, 1956, ½; Ditto, 1957, ½; Ditto, 1958, ½; Ditto, 1959, ½; Ditto, 1960, ½; Ditto, 1961, ½; Ditto, 1962, ½; Ditto, 1963, ½; Ditto, 1964, ½; Ditto, 1965, ½; Ditto, 1966, ½; Ditto, 1967, ½; Ditto, 1968, ½; Ditto, 1969, ½; Ditto, 1970, ½; Ditto, 1971, ½; Ditto, 1972, ½; Ditto, 1973, ½; Ditto, 1974, ½; Ditto, 1975, ½; Ditto, 1976, ½; Ditto, 1977, ½; Ditto, 1978, ½; Ditto, 1979, ½; Ditto, 1980, ½; Ditto, 1981, ½; Ditto, 1982, ½; Ditto, 1983, ½; Ditto, 1984, ½; Ditto, 1985, ½; Ditto, 1986, ½; Ditto, 1987, ½; Ditto, 1988, ½; Ditto, 1989, ½; Ditto, 1990, ½; Ditto, 1991, ½; Ditto, 1992, ½; Ditto, 1993, ½; Ditto, 1994, ½; Ditto, 1995, ½; Ditto, 1996, ½; Ditto, 1997, ½; Ditto, 1998, ½; Ditto, 1999, ½; Ditto, 2000, ½; Ditto, 2001, ½; Ditto, 2002, ½; Ditto, 2003, ½; Ditto, 2004, ½; Ditto, 2005, ½; Ditto, 2006, ½; Ditto, 2007, ½; Ditto, 2008, ½; Ditto, 2009, ½; Ditto, 2010, ½; Ditto, 2011, ½; Ditto, 2012, ½; Ditto, 2013, ½; Ditto, 2014, ½; Ditto, 2015, ½; Ditto, 2016, ½; Ditto, 2017, ½; Ditto, 2018, ½; Ditto, 2019, ½; Ditto, 2020, ½; Ditto, 2021, ½; Ditto, 2022, ½; Ditto, 2023, ½; Ditto, 2024, ½; Ditto, 2025, ½; Ditto, 2026, ½; Ditto, 2027, ½; Ditto, 2028, ½; Ditto, 2029, ½; Ditto, 2030, ½; Ditto, 2031, ½; Ditto, 2032, ½; Ditto, 2033, ½; Ditto, 2034, ½; Ditto, 2035, ½; Ditto, 2036, ½; Ditto, 2037, ½; Ditto, 2038, ½; Ditto, 2039, ½; Ditto, 2040, ½; Ditto, 2041, ½; Ditto, 2042, ½; Ditto, 2043, ½; Ditto, 2044, ½; Ditto, 2045, ½; Ditto, 2046, ½; Ditto, 2047, ½; Ditto, 2048, ½; Ditto, 2049, ½; Ditto, 2050, ½; Ditto, 2051, ½; Ditto, 2052, ½; Ditto, 2053, ½; Ditto, 2054, ½; Ditto, 2055, ½; Ditto, 2056, ½; Ditto, 2057, ½; Ditto, 2058, ½; Ditto, 2059, ½; Ditto, 2060, ½; Ditto, 2061, ½; Ditto, 2062, ½; Ditto, 2063, ½; Ditto, 2064, ½; Ditto, 2065, ½; Ditto, 2066, ½; Ditto, 2067, ½; Ditto, 2068, ½; Ditto, 2069, ½; Ditto, 2070, ½; Ditto, 2071, ½; Ditto, 2072, ½; Ditto, 2073, ½; Ditto, 2074, ½; Ditto, 2075, ½; Ditto, 2076, ½; Ditto, 2077, ½; Ditto, 2078, ½; Ditto, 2079, ½; Ditto, 2080, ½; Ditto, 2081, ½; Ditto, 2082, ½; Ditto, 2083, ½; Ditto, 2084, ½; Ditto, 2085, ½; Ditto, 2086, ½; Ditto, 2087, ½; Ditto, 2088, ½; Ditto, 2089, ½; Ditto, 2090, ½; Ditto, 2091, ½; Ditto, 2092, ½; Ditto, 2093, ½; Ditto, 2094, ½; Ditto, 2095, ½; Ditto, 2096, ½; Ditto, 2097, ½; Ditto, 2098, ½; Ditto, 2099, ½; Ditto, 2100, ½; Ditto, 2101, ½; Ditto, 2102, ½; Ditto, 2103, ½; Ditto, 2104, ½; Ditto, 2105, ½; Ditto, 2106, ½; Ditto, 2107, ½; Ditto, 2108, ½; Ditto, 2109, ½; Ditto, 2110, ½; Ditto, 2111, ½; Ditto, 2112, ½; Ditto, 2113, ½; Ditto, 2114, ½; Ditto, 2115, ½; Ditto, 2116, ½; Ditto, 2117, ½; Ditto, 2118, ½; Ditto, 2119, ½; Ditto, 2120, ½; Ditto, 2121, ½; Ditto, 2122, ½; Ditto, 2123, ½; Ditto, 2124, ½; Ditto, 2125, ½; Ditto, 2126, ½; Ditto, 2127, ½; Ditto, 2128, ½; Ditto, 2129, ½; Ditto, 2130, ½; Ditto, 2131, ½; Ditto, 2132, ½; Ditto, 2133, ½; Ditto, 2134, ½; Ditto, 2135, ½; Ditto, 2136, ½; Ditto, 2137, ½; Ditto, 2138, ½; Ditto, 2139, ½; Ditto, 2140, ½; Ditto, 2141, ½; Ditto, 2142, ½; Ditto, 2143, ½; Ditto, 2144, ½; Ditto, 2145, ½; Ditto, 2146, ½; Ditto, 2147, ½; Ditto, 2148, ½; Ditto, 2149, ½; Ditto, 2150, ½; Ditto, 2151, ½; Ditto, 2152, ½; Ditto, 2153, ½; Ditto, 2154, ½; Ditto, 2155, ½; Ditto, 2156, ½; Ditto, 2157, ½; Ditto, 2158, ½; Ditto, 2159, ½; Ditto, 2160, ½; Ditto, 2161, ½; Ditto, 2162, ½; Ditto, 2163, ½; Ditto, 2164, ½; Ditto, 2165, ½; 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**ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New-cross, Kent.**  
 For qualifying its Pupils for the Universities, for the Military, Naval, and East India Company's Services, and for Mercantile and other pursuits.—The primary object of this School is to educate the sons of Gentlemen, and of the Nobility, in the principles of Navigation, and to give them a limited number of pupils other than the sons of naval and marine officers are not eligible for admission on advance terms. As the School was full last quarter, the Council have adopted measures for increasing the number of Pupils to 100, and for extending the term of residence to five 1/2 summer vacation on the 2nd of August next. The Regulations, containing a statement of the prizes to be conferred, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

**ALBERT JAMES, SECRETARY.**





THE BARRACKS, AT SCUTARI.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY J. ROBERTSON, ESQ., OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

## SCUTARI.

CONSTANTINOPLE is well provided with Barracks. Four vast quadrangular buildings have been erected on the European side without the walls; and one at Scutari, founded by Selim, has been restored. Within Stamboul are three or four smaller ones for infantry; one for cavalry at Dolma Baghdschah; two for artillery at Topkapi; and a handsome edifice on the hill beyond Pera. It will be recollected that the extensive Barracks at Scutari was allotted to the British troops. We have already described their internal economy; and we now engrave an Exterior View, from a Daguerreotype by Mr. Robertson, of Constantinople, which shows the buildings in their full extent.

Our own Artistic Correspondent at Constantinople also enables us to illustrate a recent visit of the Sultan to the English camp. His Highness rode a black horse, and wore wide white trousers, a plain cloak and coat, a small fez. His guard consisted of a few grenadiers, wearing small round blue jackets, the collars and cuffs laced with gold, and the firelocks without bayonets. The Sultan was met, on his landing, by M. Pisani, of the English Embassy; and the advancing group consists of the English Ambassador, Lord

Stratford de Redcliffe, with Lord Raglan on his left, on his right the Duke of Cambridge; and on the extreme right is Lord Cardigan. In the background are seen the Barracks, and upon the hill below are tents. In the left-hand distance, seen beneath the noble tree, is the Sea of Marmora; the landing-pier, and the Sultan's barge, awaiting his return. In the extreme distance is the European shore, with the *pointe du Sérail*, and a forest of minarets rising from the trees.

Our Artist chanced to be at Scutari, expecting to find little beyond the usual routine of garrison and camp life, when he heard the roar of cannon, and soon perceived the object of the salutes of the ships in the harbour, which was nothing less than the approach of the Sultan in his barge. Our Artist hastened to the Marmora shore, and there saw the Sultan land, without ceremony. He was dressed in a very plain manner, having neither the stars nor decorations he usually wears when going to the mosque; nor was he in such full costume as when he attended, a few days previously, an examination of the Military School, a ceremony of less importance than his present visit.

The Sultan having met the English Commanders and staff, as our Artist has illustrated, the whole party rode up the hill towards the Barracks. The bystanders were few; but, from the review offering little

worthy of particular notice, the visit is presumed to have been intentionally private. Had a Turkish military turn-out taken place, numberless caïques would cover the Bosphorus, bearing a multitude of curious visitors; whilst the road to the review-ground would have been covered with arabas and horsemen.

## THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, May 13, 1854.

THE details of the engagement which took place at Nicopolis on the 5th inst have reached me: they are of the most remarkable import. It seems that, by order of Sali Pacha, Commandant of the fortress, two companies of the 2nd Regiment of Redifs and 260 Albanians crossed the Danube, and landed on the opposite bank, for the purpose of attacking a battery raised there by the Russians. This force, however, had hardly landed, when Sali Pacha observed the enemy



VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE ENGLISH CAMP AT SCUTARI.





MILITARY EXECUTION OF A RUSSIAN SPY, AT SCHUMLA.

moving out from Turna in force, having three battalions of infantry, with four guns. Orders were instantly despatched to recall the Turkish force, which was considered too small to oppose the Russians. The Redifs retired into their ships instantly on the order being given; but the Albanians, who were men of Scutari and Ghega, refused to turn back, declaring that they had come to fight and not withdraw. The Albanians, being thus left to themselves, advanced against the Russian battery, which they stormed and took, having disposed of the enemy which it contained. It was held by four companies. Here they stood awaiting the attack of the Russians, who were not long in advancing to the rescue. In addition to the force already sent out, they surrounded the doomed Albanians with two more battalions, making in all five, and with eight more guns; making a total of twelve; or a battery and a half. For four hours the fire was kept up on both sides. At last the Russians stormed the place with the bayonet, and destroyed or took prisoners the whole of the Albanians. They succeeded, however, only after a severe struggle, the Turks defending themselves desperately with their long knives, their ammunition having been previously expended. One single Albanian escaped by swimming, although wounded. He affirms that the loss of the enemy was 700 men killed.

Yesterday, or the day before, 4000 English landed in Varna. The main force of the French are on their way hither, and will, probably, by this time be in Adrianople.

We have been much amused, and the person most concerned seriously annoyed, by the long accounts published in the European journals of the death of Col. Dien, in a skirmish near Kalafat. As I have the honour of being personally acquainted with that gentleman, I can safely affirm that he is here and in very good health.

As for Kalafat, there remains in it only a part of the garrison, the remainder having advanced to the town of Krajova. The Russians, ac-

ording to the last accounts, were on the opposite side of the river there.

A great murmur throughout the town, and the sounds of drums and music announced, on the 10th, that some extraordinary ceremony was about to take place. Crowds were flowing with a rapidity seldom witnessed amongst Turks, to the Konah of Ismail Ferik Pasha. Companies of infantry were marshalled in the court-yard, and drums beat a slow movement, whilst a brass band performed a series of joyful airs. Presently a Bulgarian, dressed in the black skin cap of the country, was led from one of the cells of a prison which forms one corner of the court. His hands were tied behind his back, and his elbows firmly pinioned. He was marched to the front of the battalions by two Sapties and a guard of soldiers; and, on the word of command being given by Ismail Pasha—the band and drummers marched out, followed by the prisoner and eight companies of infantry. Whilst the culprit was thus marched out and taken round the town, Ismail Pasha, with his suite, issued out in the direction of the plain, and was followed by the people in silence. The prisoner was a spy about to be taken to execution. The spot chosen for the fatal operation was the level ground south of the town, where the camp of the Artillery and Chasseurs is pitched. The distance walked by the culprit was about two miles; and he proceeded through the whole of the way with a firm and unflinching step. The crowd which surrounded and followed him was perfectly silent; and nothing was to be heard in addition to the drums and music, except that vague murmur and rushing sound which accompanies even the most decorous movements of large bodies of men. The ground on which the execution was to take place was guarded by files of soldiers, who kept the mob from pressing forward. The music and drummers wheeled to the rear. As they reached they spot the Sapties retired on each side from their prisoner, after binding his eyes; and a platoon of nine men, in three ranks, advanced to within twenty paces of the spy. At the word of command they fired.

But one shot told, and the man fell. Two additional files were moved forward and fired, but the execution was still incomplete. Three men then came forward and bayoneted the wretch's body, which still writhed however, and it was not till an officer came forward and almost severed the head from the body that life appeared to be extinguished. The man who did this must have been a very fanatic Mussulman, for he raised his dripping sword to his mouth and licked the blood, probably to fulfil the letter of the Koran, which says "Thou shalt drink of the blood of the infidel."

I have endeavoured to write with coolness of a scene which made the deepest impression upon me. The death of a spy is well-merited, but it should be instantaneous. In Europe his execution is seldom delayed more than an hour after capture; for dead men tell no tales; but in the present instance the wretched man had been taken in the vicinity of Karasu, bearing upon him Russian gold and letters. There was a promise to him of 15,000 piastres, if he brought back intelligence to the Russian camp where the combined fleets had gone after the bombardment of Odessa, and he had also the mission generally to discover as much as possible the force and position of the Turks. The unfortunate wretch was a schoolmaster in the Dobrudja, and spoke perfectly Bulgarian, Turkish, Greek, Russian, and German. He was a native of Kasan, where his family still resides, and from the energy which he exhibited on his road to execution he must have been a useful agent in the hands of the Russians. As to the conduct of the Turkish officer, comments are unnecessary to qualify it. Turks at the present day, as this instance proves, are still in some measure possessed of the fanaticism of the immediate descendants of Mahomet; but I should be sorry to answer for the conduct of English or French spectators of such a scene as was enacted on the 10th.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte is shortly expected here from Varna, where he most probably has already arrived. Within the last few days



OMER PASHA GOING ON BOARD "THE CHEK PES," AT VARNA.



we have already received several French officers. Colonel the Marquis de la Tour du Pin, an officer of the African army, *en retraite* because of deafness, has come to follow the campaign for pleasure; and with him is the Baron de Bussellet, who takes Turkish service also for the purpose of amusing himself. A more extraordinary novelty still is a female chief of Bashk bozunks, Fatima Hanoun, or Kara Guzel, an old Kurdish woman of seventy-eight, who rides astride of splendid Arab chargers at the head of 400 Kurds, and who astonishes the spectator by her dirty appearance, and the skill with which she fires pistols. She is of considerable wealth, and courageous, has her face uncovered, contrary to the practice of the Osmanlis, and expresses her disapproval of what she calls the antiquated and foolish custom of her countrywomen, who remain at home and veil themselves from sight, as if it were not far preferable for them to follow their husbands, and aid them in the holy war about to be waged against the Russians.

(The incident of the second illustration, on the preceding page—Omer Pacha going on board the *Chek Per*, at Varna, to meet the French and British Commanders, was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 24.)

### THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

THE first Report of the Department of Science and Art, just issued, is a substantial octavo volume, of 643 pages, and contains copious information upon the history and present prospects (Dec., 1853) of the new scheme for promoting art education amongst the multitude, more particularly in reference to manufacturing and other industrial pursuits. The project is an extremely interesting and laudable one, and is entitled to encouragement and support both from individuals and from the State—from individuals, because there is scarcely one who is not directly interested in the application of principles of beauty and convenience to some or other of the objects in every-day use; from the State, because our commercial position, avowedly unrivalled in respect to the essentials of economy of production, strength, and durability, is yet, to some extent, endangered by the competition of foreign producers in the matter of decorative design. Upon this subject we are not so sanguine as to imagine that the neglect of ages can be redressed in a day, nor even in a generation; or that amongst the hundreds who, under the auspices of the Department, attend for the first time lectures upon composition, in form and colour, the principles of ornamentation, &c., many will go away very much the wiser for it, or capable of giving practical effect to the doctrines so instilled into them; but, if even one out of a hundred, after a sessional course, is able to discriminate between what is in good taste and what bad; to explain the grounds of distinction, and to exemplify his view by placing the two objects palpably on paper, something will have been gained, from which much will sooner or later follow.

Undoubtedly, in this education, the first step is to acquire the power of figuring, either by means of drawing or modelling the colours, forms, &c., of various objects. This hand-skill is to the arts what writing is to literature; and, without it, the would-be student has not even the means of study. We are glad to observe, therefore, that the directors of the new Department (which, as our readers are probably aware, superseded the former establishment of "Schools of Design") have paid great attention to this subject, and made it the necessary preliminary to all other instruction, laying down precise rules for the order of study. The system, as it at present is carried on, consists of—1. Schools for elementary instruction, established in various towns and throughout the country—either self-supporting, or partly self-supporting and partly supported by the State; this assistance of the State being given under the form of guaranteeing properly-qualified masters a minimum salary, the remainder of their remuneration being then dependent upon the fees from pupils; and the supplying of books, diagrams, models, &c., for teaching, at a reduction of a third or a half upon the price, and also in the gratuitous loan of models from the central museum in London; and 2. Courses of instruction in the principles of "applied design" to various processes in manufacture, given in the central institution in London; and to which pupils recommended from provincial elementary schools are, after examination, admitted gratuitously as pupil-teachers, to be afterwards accredited as teachers in provincial schools.

The general results of the last year's experience is that there are at present 218 schools, chiefly for the poor, in different parts of the United Kingdom (exclusive of those in Ireland, from which the returns are incomplete), with an aggregate of 35,794 scholars—each school having purchased copies and models to an average amount of £5, being half the cost to the State; and that eighty-six public schools, having 7313 children, chiefly of the poorer classes, have obtained the services of masters of the department employed in the local schools in their respective neighbourhoods, to teach elementary drawing, "which is now beginning to be recognised as necessary to all handicrafts;" the gross total of pupils in elementary design being thus upwards of 65,000. Further, "in concert with the Committee of Council on Education, 921 candidates as schoolmasters, educating in the several training schools in England and Wales have been examined in elementary drawing; and 1050 schoolmasters and pupil-teachers in public schools have availed themselves of the means of learning geometrical and free-hand drawing in the schools of the Department, with the view of teaching it in their schools."

As a proof of the growing desire which has been created for instruction of this kind, we are informed that "at present the demand for masters of Schools of Art very far exceeds the supply. The following places are now waiting to receive certificated masters—Bath, Barnsley, Birmingham, Bradford, Burnley, Caermarthen, Carlisle, Cheltenham, Clonmel, Dublin, Dunfermline, Exeter, Gloucester, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, Truro, and Worcester."

Two exhibitions of the productions of students from the schools of the whole country were held at Gore House during the past year (1853), those of elementary studies at Christmas, and those of advanced work in June and July; to which it may be added that similar exhibitions have been held during the current year. The awards of prizes to the advanced works were made by Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Mr. Machee, R.A.; and Mr. Redgrave, the Art-Superintendent; those to the elementary works by the Art-Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Hudson, the Superintendent of Surface Decoration; and Mr. Robinson, the Curator of the Museum. The Report of the former gentlemen bears testimony to the improvement which has been made in some branches of study—notably those of artistic anatomy, of china painting, of woven fabrics, and of wood-engraving. The Report of the Art-Superintendent and his colleagues, however, contains a complaint upon a ground which it is not altogether uninteresting to observe upon. The course of elementary studies is divided into twenty-two classes, some of them having subdivisions, and specimens of each class and subdivision are required to be sent in by each school, not so much as an evidence of the various pupils' talents, as "to test the quality of the teaching in them, and to prove that the course of instruction is in full operation in all its various stages, and that no stage is neglected, overlooked, or disregarded by the masters." It appears, however, that many of the schools have failed of sending in the prescribed number of examples of every kind, which elicits a severe rebuke from the reporters. But we very much doubt whether the rebuke is called for; and whether the Department is right in insisting upon the production of examples in every branch of art from every school, however contrary some of them may be to the prevailing tastes, dispositions, and industrial bias of the scholars. What is remarkable is, that we find it stated, a little further down in the same Report, that, "as regards one of these schools—Sheffield—it would have stood high in its rank; on the demands of the Department, but for the continued deficiency in the course of painting; but it is but just to remark that a letter from the Head Master has been received, wherein he explains the difficulty he has had in bringing the painting stages into operation, but intimates that this deficiency (a deficiency remarked on at some length last year) is likely to be remedied without delay." It is elsewhere shown that Sheffield, as well as Birmingham, the Potteries, and the Metropolis school, has been successful in respect of "outlines of figure from the east;" and of "flowers and fruits modelled from nature;" whilst, on the other hand, Manchester, exhibiting satisfactorily in all other branches, is chargeable with a "deficiency in the modelling stages." Without arguing the question, may it not be very reasonably conceived that, looking to their peculiar industries, Sheffield, Birmingham, and the Potteries may show greater aptitude and predilection for the modelling process, and Manchester to that of painting, and other branches of surface decoration?

And this leads us to some consideration of the arrangement by which the higher functions of the Department, that relating to "Applied Design," are all carried on in a central institution in London. Is it reasonable to suppose that poor would-be artists in pottery work, iron and brass-work, and textile manufactures of various kinds, should leave the seats where those several industries are carried on, to learn the arcana of their respective arts in London? Would it not be more convenient and more useful to bring the particular school for each home to the spot where it is most needed, and where the instruction given in it would be daily tested and illustrated by experience of actual manufacture? Whatever may be our opinion upon this point in the abstract, the evidence afforded by the Reports of the various professors at Marlborough House is certainly curiously significant. Whilst the 218 elementary schools distributed throughout the country have 35,794 scholars amongst them, being an average of about 170 each, the still more important schools of the Central Department present a very meagre array. During the year 1853, that for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration, had only 17 pupils; the Textile classes for Surface Decoration had but 22 students; the School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts enlisted 25 students, and 16 training masters; the School of Porcelain Painting boasted 8 students, up to Easter, when one resigned; and Mr. Hudson, in reporting upon the school which he superintends, that of the Textile Classes for Surface Decoration, makes a remark which appears to us very pertinent, and one which might be equally applied in the other cases:—

The comparatively limited number of pupils arises, in a measure from the great distance from the seats of manufacture, which forbids persons engaged, or preparing to be engaged, in manufactures making use of the advantages held out to them; besides, their pecuniary circumstances prevent the possibility of a course of study in London.

The difficulty thus hinted at is well worthy of consideration, if we would increase to the utmost the usefulness of the Department.

It remains to be stated that the most recent branch of the Department—that of Science—has been received with marked appreciation by the public, and particularly by the working-classes, who have attended the lectures with avidity, and, in many instances carried away copious notes of the information afforded. Much yet remains to be done, however, before the important truths intended to be developed by the labours of the lecturer can be brought to the manufacturing districts throughout the land; the Report informs us (in not very good English—a peculiarity, by the way, observable in many other passages) that "the recent creation of the Scientific Division of the Department has not enabled it to provide a staff of trained teachers, and in consequence there are many applications from the chief seats of industry, which cannot for the present be supplied with competent teachers in Science."

### LITERATURE.

SILURIA: The History of the Oldest Known Rocks containing Organic Remains; with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth. By Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, G.C.S.S., and Member of many Learned and Scientific Societies. Murray.

In this truly rich and splendid work Sir Roderick Murchison has happily condensed and displayed the consummation of the System upon which he has laboured with unceasing zeal for so many years; and, as far as geological research can go, described to us—What our island was in long bygone ages: How it was changed by natural causes; and What it is now. No mundane inquiry can be more attractive; and the design is as fully carried out as its aim is worthily conceived, viz., to mark the most ancient strata in which the proofs of sedimentary or aqueous action are still visible; to note the geological position of those beds which, in various countries, offer the first ascertained signs of life; and to develop the succession of deposits, where not obscured by metamorphism, that belong to such protozoic zones. Thus directing attention to the first stages of the vast series of former accumulations, and the creatures entombed in them, the author has proceeded on visible and practical grounds, and caused Mother Earth to reveal to us, from her deepest and most secret places into which the ken of man can penetrate, the existence, during cycles long anterior to the creation of the human race; and while the surface of the globe was passing from one condition to another, of whole races of animals—each group adapted to the physical condition in which they lived—as they were successively created and exterminated.

These organic remains, in the oldest sedimentary rocks, are traced from Murchison's Lower Silurian, through the Upper Silurian—that is to say, the combined lower palaeozoic stratification, into the Devonian, or old red sandstone, carboniferous and permian, or upper palaeozoic strata; and thence into the secondary or mesozoic, or mediæval, new red sandstone, trias, and superincumbent lias. Of these a clear and excellent map is prefixed to the volume, and the text supplies a simple and intelligible key to the whole. The popular form of treatment is delightful, and we shall endeavour to preserve it in our analysis and remarks. The science of astronomy is sublime, mathematics and physics learned and recondite, chemistry interesting, statistics and mechanics useful; but geology, the youngest of the number, in this mood, so far from being dry, combines nearly all the attributes of these congenial sciences, and adds to them a degree of entertainment which is not to be found in any other direction of mind or intellectual pursuit.

Our leader, like Thor, with his mighty hammer, battering and crushing whatever came in his way, or opposed his researches, conquered the lower, and ascended into the upper realms of the world. From his first achievements on the oil where Ciræus, as called by the Romans—the British Caradoc of old—led his valiant Silures against the invaders of their country, he has given the name of Silurian to his system, which has since been extended and confirmed by investigations in Russia, Sweden, Bohemia, France, Spain, Canada, the United States, and other parts; so that the correspondence must be pronounced most comprehensive, if not universal. With regard to the contest between him and Professor Sedgwick—whether the Lower Silurian is contemporaneous with the Cambrian, or posterior to that formation, we shall be silent—

When Greek joins Greek, then is the tug of war;

and, though they met as giants, the good feeling so prevailed over the disputatious spirit, that it was, in truth, "as if a brother did a brother dare;" and we are not of a disposition to throw oil upon the lambent flame which shines innocuous throughout the pages where the difference of opinion is discussed. Rather to our subject, commencing with the primeval rocks and the first attainable evidences of the formation of sediments composed of mud, sand, and pebbles. The lowest accessible of these deposits, though of enormous dimensions, and occasionally less altered than strata formed after them, are almost entirely azoic, or void of traces of inhabitants of the seas in which they were accumulated; one solitary genus of zoophytes alone, having been detected in such bottom rocks (the Longmynd, or the Cambrian of the Government Surveys), owing, as is presumed, to the heat of the surface, during these earlier periods, being adverse to life.

The next formations, scarcely differing at all in mineral character from those which preceded them, bring us to the contemporaneous appearance of animal existence. Whatever had been before was all but annihilated; but now, genera of crustaceans, mollusks, and zoophytes are seen to have occupied layers of similar date in the crust of the earth—hence denominated the protozoic zone. Still here, organic remains are comparatively rare, and we must ascend to other sediments, in which, through nearly all latitudes, we recognise a copious distribution of submarine creatures, very nearly resembling each other, though embedded in rocks now separated by wide seas, and often raised to the summits of high mountains. Hence, examining all the strata exposed to view during this first long natural era of similar life, the author finds that the successive deposits were charged with a great variety of forms—of the trilobite, a peculiar crustacean; the orihoceratite, the earliest chambered shell; as well as exquisitely-formed mollusks, crinoids, and zoophytes—the genus graptolite of the latter being exclusively discovered in these Silurian rocks. But, amid all the multitude of marine beings found in these primeval repositories, containing examples of every group of purely aquatic animals, no vestiges of fishes, the lowest class of vertebrate creatures, remain, till we arrive at the highest zone of the Upper Silurian, and are about to enter on the Devonian (old red sandstone) period, where minute fossil fishes occur for the first time, in a few fragments of cartilaginous ichthyolites, and are the most ancient known beings of their class. Thus, as far as can be ascertained—looking at the Silurian system as a whole, from facts collected from all quarters of the globe—the lower and most extensive deposits were formed during a long period while the sea abounded with countless invertebrate animals; no marine vertebrate having been called into existence. At the close of the series, however, there appeared the commencement of that bony fabric of complicated vertebrae, from the progression of which in creation we at last reach the crowning formation of Man!

It is remarkable that, consistently with the appearance of fishes, a diminutive, yet highly organised, tree vegetation is detected; the antecedent existence of any vegetable production being doubtful, though possible; since such relics, as well as those of vertebrate creatures, may yet be found in lower strata. Analogy, however, is against the supposition; and that this was the first great step in a progressive order of creation, is corroborated by the fact that, in the succeeding, or Devonian period, we are surrounded by a profusion of larger fossil fishes, with vertebrae for the most part very imperfectly ossified, and with dermal skeletons of very singular forms—all differing vastly from anything of their class in previously-existing nature. These fishes were thus clearly added to the primeval forms of marine life, and with them well defined land plants of much larger dimensions than the very rare specimens of the uppermost Silurian (as at London); and, towards the close of the period we meet with an air-breathing reptile, the little teleostean. Next follow the true osseous fishes, becoming more and more numerous as we ascend in the deposits; and in like manner the productions of the land, to use a trite expression, bear them company, and an abundant terrestrial flora lays the foundations of the next carboniferous strata. Hence the coal-fields, in which occur the same common species of marine shells, all indicating a more or less equable climate from Polar to Intertropical regions, quite at variance with the present distribution of animal and vegetable life over the surface of our planet.

Sir R. Murchison's next era is designated the Permian, from a large district in Russia, where he pursued the researches which confirmed the system he had framed on Shropshire, and adjacent parts of England and Wales; and here a great number of the primeval types disappear, those that remain are essentially modified, and a thecodont, a large animal of a higher grade than any belonging to any past era, is found.

But at the close of the Permian, an infinitely greater change took place in life, than that which marked the ascent from the lowest Silurian to the overlying groups. All the species of the earlier races then disappeared, and were replaced by an entirely new creation, the generic types of which were continued through what geologists term the secondary or mesozoic age of extinct beings. Here again one formation followed another, characterised by different creatures, many of them, however, exhibiting, near their downward and upward limits, certain fossils which link one reign of life to another. The media in which animals have been fossilised, show the intimate connection between the condition of the earth and their existence and preservation. As Sir Roderick does not treat of the secondary and tertiary formations which intervened between those we have cursorily described, and the sediments of the present day, we shall merely observe that every portion harmonises with the theory of successive extinction, new creation, and progression. After the oolitic formations, charged with monstrous saurians, very unlike the lizards which preceded them, and the bones of huge large-winged reptiles (the pterodactyle), we obtain evidence of mammalia, first glimmering in rare and strange specimens, three-toothed and oddly shaped; and some singular exceptions force us to doubt of certain data; but we at last come to shore deposits, and thence the superabundance of plants, reptiles, and sea and land mammalia, which flourished and fed on the territories now occupied by Man. These are the main facts supported by and supporting the Silurian System.

Sir Roderick utterly repudiates the doctrine of a transmutation from lower to higher grades of being: men are not monkeys, who have rubbed off their tails by sitting upon them, nor will they get furnished with wings. There must be another new creation before the earth is peopled by angels! We leave minor arguments untouched, though the author's reasoning against contrary speculations are very cogent. A general map of the world, at page 475, affords an instructive view of the regions where the primeval fossil groups are known to exist, and of the crystalline rocks which were formed before or associated with them, and corroborates the Silurian explanation; and for immense transformations, we are referred to the fractures on the crust of the globe by the violent outbursts of igneous matter from the interior, of which earthquakes and volcanoes with in the historical era are comparatively but feeble and insignificant phenomena. Did primordial internal heat operate upon chaos, before the sun and man were made? are we in a transition state under solar influences? and may not ice, instead of fire, terminate the existence of the human race, and prepare the way for our successors—another example of creative power and successional progress? Imagination, excited by the retrospect, sinks before the vision of such a future, and the hero who

A painted vest had on,

Which from a raked Pict his sire had won,

(It must have been his bodily cuticle) would be as competent to penetrate the prospect as all the greatest geologists and philosophers who adorn our enlightened time.

The whole structure of the past is based upon the generally-received opinion or hypothesis that our planet assumed the form of a flattened spheroid from rotation on its axis when in a fluid state, and that the interior was molten with fire. This central heat radiating into space and losing its force, allowed the superficial portion to cool and become solid. Through this crust the raging element broke with prodigious force at intervals, and thrust the oldest massive granite and other igneous rocks into the places where they became the centres and axes of our mighty mountain chains. As they cooled, when raised into the atmosphere, wasting agencies acting upon them produced the stratified deposits of which we have been speaking, and sea and land often changing positions will account for the forms and phenomena which challenge the labours of geological science. By his labours the author has nobly endeavoured to trace a clear general outline of the succession in primeval life, and render the earlier periods of geological investigation intelligible (in a single volume) to ordinary readers. He holds, and great authorities agree with him, that he has demonstrated the truth of the theory, that during the formation of the sediments which compose the crust of the earth, the animal kingdom has been, at least, three times entirely renovated, and that the secondary and tertiary periods have been as completely characterised by a distinct fauna, as the primeval series. This great primeval or Palaeozoic series (palaios ancient, and zoe life), is now ascertained to terminate in Europe, with the deposits called Permian, a group originally classed with the new red sandstone (trias), of which it was supposed to form the base, but extended investigation has shown, from the nature of its imbedded remains, that it is linked to the carboniferous deposit on which it rests, and is altogether distinct from the trias, which, overlying it, forms the base of all the secondary rocks.

Our endeavour to make a readily-understood digest of this very instructive work, will, we trust, not only afford a general idea of its leading features, but impress our readers with a sense of its importance. Heat, steam, and electric fire acting together with an intensity very powerful in former periods—less influence, perhaps, than it deserves being attributed by geologists to the last-mentioned element—are evoked to account for the phenomena of the earth we inhabit, and the wonderful gradations by which it has arrived at its existent form. Fifty years ago the sequence of fossil remains, as a means of determining eras in the age of our planet, was undreamed of; and even the tracing, classing, and application of these memorials of elder times in regard to the strata we had so long trampled under our feet without a notice, was a novelty to science. To William Smith, the uncle of Professor Phillips, we owe the origination of that species of inquiry which Sir Roderick Murchison has so ably and successfully pursued, and the results of which are now before us in this handsome volume, so copiously illustrated by woodcuts and plates, that its author may well and literally say of it—

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.

We may sum up the argument concisely thus. Sir Roderick holds—1. That, although there is a great difference in their organic remains, the Upper and Lower Silurian strata consist of a union of the two groups in one system of life; and, having thus explored the lowest known burial-places of former beings, he proceeds—

2. To the consideration of the younger races which successively occupied the higher tiers in the vast necropolis of primeval life. In the first instance, the bottom of the sea was, to a very wide extent, occupied by vast deposits of dark grey-coloured mud, above which came equally vast red deposits, for the most part sandy, caused by the diffusion of iron oxides in the waters; and here other animals, suited to the altered condition of the areas of these ancient seas, took the place of those tenants of the deep which had disappeared in consequence of the stupendous change. In this series sixty-five genera and species of fish have been discovered.

3. Ascending in the scale of deposits, we now reach another grand accumulation of strata, replete with many types of animal life peculiar to itself, and unknown in antecedent periods, and specially characterised by the earliest abundant remains of a terrestrial vegetation. This is the Carboniferous period, and to it we are indebted for the great mass of the mineral termed coal, which has been formed out of the gigantic and luxuriant vascular and cryptogamic plants which overspread wide areas of land, from Polar to nearly Equatorial latitudes. Large reptiles lived in these stupendous forests, and have left their foot-



steps and other traces on the coal, intermixed with aqueous and vegetable types, still further illustrating the then condition of life.\*

4. The Permian rocks are supposed to have been the effects of internal convulsions, which projected them through the quietly-deposited contents of the great upper coal-fields, formed by repeated downward movements of low lands beneath the waters. Such ruptures necessarily interrupted the order of ancient sedimentary succession. These upheavings constituted portions of mountain chains; and their fossils—on the whole, different from those of pre-existing palaeozoic rocks—are more connected with the carboniferous fauna and flora, than with the organic remains of any secondary or mesozoic rock subsequently formed.

This Permian concludes the Upper Silurian System; and with it our essay to render it plain to every class of our readers, whether students or ignorant of geology.

Of Sir Roderick's sketch of the distribution of gold over the earth, we have not room to say much. Gold only exists in quantity to be profitably extracted, in the stratified formations of crystalline and palaeozoic rocks, and not in secondary or tertiary deposits. The most original position of the metal is in quartzose vein-tones that traverse altered, palaeozoic slates, frequently near their junction with eruptive rocks; or it has been deposited in rivers and lower depressions, from the abraded ancient rocks, as they have undergone a metamorphosis or change of structure by igneous, aqueous, or atmospheric agency. From England, Scotland, or Ireland, Sir Roderick looks for no produce worthy of consideration. He contemplates extravagant fears or apprehensions respecting an excessive production of the ore, and maintains that the supply must ever be limited, whilst that of silver may be very greatly enlarged. It would be too long to state the geological data from which these conclusions are deduced, and we shall only repeat the quotation from the Book of Job in support of them: "Surely there is a vein for the silver . . . The earth hath dust of gold."

Yet we fancy no geologist can tell us whence the gold comes; where is its bed, and how has it been mixed up in granite and the oldest rocks, and protruded from the bowels of the earth upon its surface! From the diggings of Timon of Athens to the diggings of California and Australia, the history is tolerably clear, but all before is mystery; and in mystery as to what may yet be discovered, we must leave it, in the hope that, whatever betide, a portion of it may speed in our direction. Till that fortunate time, we have again to recognise and applaud the great service rendered to science by Sir Roderick Murchison, in this publication—which may fairly be deemed a sufficient *vade mecum* for the structure of our world, an admirable range through the vestiges of creation, and an interesting and instructive exposition of the science of geology.

**RIDICULOUS THINGS: SCRAPS AND ODDITIES, SOME WITH, AND MANY WITHOUT, ANY MEANING.** By JOHN PARRY. T. Maclean.

John Parry, the well-known singer, being prevented by severe illness, from appearing before the public in his capacity of musical "entertainer," has allowed his humour to flow into a new channel—new, at least, to the public, though not to his acquaintance—that of comic sketching. The "Ridiculous Things," before us, consisting of 32 plates of caricatures and other sketches, display talent of no mean order, and much originality of conception. The confusion of odd images in some of the plates seem as if they owed their conception to the influence of Hashish, or of the Nightmare; while some of the illustrations are so irresistibly comic, that they might force a laugh from an anchorite or a brother of the Oratory. One page (plate 10) is devoted to the science or art of "Hairyology," and consists of representations of the different styles of dressing ladies' hair, as professed by a certain Mons. Papillote, *Artist in Hair*; "Vagaries in a Verandah," or, the Sprites' Delight on a Moonlight Night" (plate 12), is a higgledy-piggledy of the most grotesque shapes; and "What Happened to Fanny's Favourite Doll, Miss Clementina," is the very perfection of the ridiculous, and is in itself sufficient to place the author in a high rank among caricaturists.

It would require more space than we can spare to detail the various characteristics of this amusing book. Let it suffice to say that for comicality, devoid of every trace of vulgarity, and for genuine humour, there are few publications of the class that excel John Parry's "Ridiculous Things."

#### THE TWO ANGELS.

A poem just published in America (Putnam), by H. W. Longfellow, the exquisite pathos of which is not lessened by the fact that it was inspired by the birth of a child to the writer, and the death of Mrs. Maria Lowell, the wife of another American poet, on the same day, at Cambridge, U.S. In honour of the American muse, we copy it for our readers.

Two Angels, one of Life and one of Death,  
Passed o'er the village as the morning broke;  
The dawn was on their faces, and beneath  
The sombre houses heaved with plumes of smoke.

Their attitude and aspect were the same,  
Alike their features and their robes of white;  
And one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame,  
And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way;  
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppressed:  
"Be not so loud my heart, lest thou betray  
The place where thy beloved are at rest!"

And he who wore the crown of asphodels,  
Descending, at my door began to knock;  
And my soul sunk within me, as in wells  
The waters sink before an earthquake's shock.

I recognised the nameless agony—  
The terror, and the tremor, and the pain—  
That oft before had filled and haunted me,  
And now returned with threefold strength again.

The door I opened to my heavenly guest,  
And listened, for I thought I heard God's voice;  
And, knowing whatsoever life sent was best,  
Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

Then, with a smile that filled the house with light—  
"My errand is not Death, but Life," he said:  
And ere I answered, passing out of sight,  
On his celestial embassy he sped.

'Twas at thy door, O Friend, and not at mine,  
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,  
Pausing, descended; and, with voice divine,  
Whispered a word that had a sound like Death.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom—  
A shadow on those features fair and thin;  
And softly, from that hushed and darkened room,  
Two angels issued, where but one went in.

All is of God! If He but wave His hand  
The mists collect, the rains fall thick and loud;  
Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,  
Lo! He looks back from the departing cloud.

Angels of Life and Death alike are His;  
Without His leave they pass no threshold o'er;  
Who then would wish or dare, believing this,  
Against His messengers to shut the door?

**RAILWAY CARRIAGE LAMPS.**—These call for great improvement. At present the light from them is flickering, cloudy, and insufficient for reading. This is the consequence of the irregular and inadequate supply of fresh air, which is unable to enter the lamp from being only one orifice to serve for the escape of the exhausted, and the entrance of fresh air. At present the only orifice is immediately over the flame, and the descending current is impeded and vitiated by the heated and impure current that the flame sends upward; and in consequence of the want of fresh air much of the oil is vapourised by the heat, and passes off as smoke and unconsumed. Were the chimney divided so as to give a separate orifice for the escape of the exhausted air, or another opening afforded for the entrance of a free current, the flame would burn more steadily, the combustion of the smoke would be more perfect, and the light would be proportionately pleasanter and greater.

\* Was fresh water introduced upon the face of the earth contemporaneously with this great land vegetation, of which nearly 1000 plants can be determined, from impressions and fossiliferous remains? It seems probable; for here begin both fresh-water shells and land shells, reptiles, insects, and breathing creatures, for the sustenance of which rivers and lakes were needful; and, as appears from the mixture with marine deposits in estuaries, Nature had now superadded new elements, as well as new creatures, in renovating the globe.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. O. Quenestown; J. W. B., Dublin; Chirug. Paris.—They shall be examined and reported on shortly.  
J. P. Cort Inly. Send your name and address to the Secretary of the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James's-street.  
MORAY. We are too much pressed for space to give an account of the Liverpool Chess meeting this week, but have no doubt you will find it fully reported in the July Number of the Chess Player's Chronicle.  
DOVER.—White, having a Pawn more, ought to win, if either could; but we believe, with the best play, the game must be drawn.  
A. P., Canton.—It is quite true that some Chess MSS. of great value and antiquity have been lately brought to light. An account of them will be found in another part of our present Number.  
CONTARINI.—The gentleman named resides in the country; but letters addressed to the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, will find him.  
W. N.—There is an excellent Cigar and Chess Divan at the "Wellington" Saloon, in St. James's-street, Piccadilly.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 539. by Arnold, Phil. Derevon, E. H., Norwich, O. N. T., M. S., Cruz D. D., Milo, Pontifex, W. J. A., Lyme-Regis, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 540. by M. M., J. P., Nauticus, M. P., Persus, T. W. P., P. K. S., Onida, Omer Pacha, E. H., are correct. All others are wrong.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 538.**  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K B sq P to K 6th  
2. R to K Kt sq P to K 6th  
3. R to Q 2nd—Dis. Checkmate.

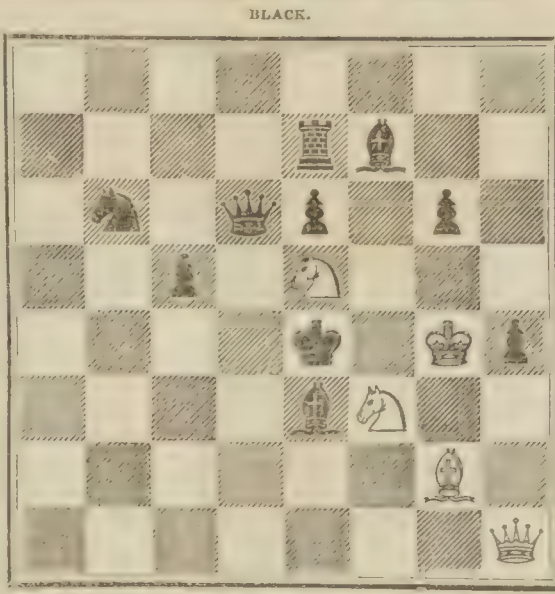
(a) 1. 2. R to K Kt sq P to K 6th  
3. R to K Kt 4th—Mate.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 539.**  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q R 3rd Kt takes P (best)  
2. R to Q 3rd K takes R

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 540.**  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. P to Q 4th K to Q 4th (best)  
2. K to Q 3rd Anything

##### PROBLEM No. 541.

This admirable stratagem we owe to Mr. SILAS ANGAS.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

##### CHESS BY CONSULTATION.

The following game came off on Friday last, in presence of a numerous assemblage of players, at the Great Chess Gathering in Liverpool: the combatants on one side being Messrs. Staunton, De Riviere (Hon. Sec. of the Paris Cercle des Echecs), and Kilmarnock; and, on the other, Sir John Blunden, Herr Löwenthal, and Mr. Kipping.

**WHITE.** (Messrs. S. De R., and K.)  
1. P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd  
3. B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q Kt 4th  
5. P to Q B 3rd  
6. P to Q 4th  
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd  
8. Castles  
9. B to Q R 3rd  
10. P to K 5th  
11. P takes P  
12. Kt takes Kt  
13. Kt to Q B 3rd  
14. Q takes B  
15. Q to Q sq  
16. K to K 4th  
17. P to K B 3rd  
18. B to Q 3rd  
19. B to Q B sq  
20. K R to K 4th

**BLACK.** (Messrs. L. K., and Sir J. B.)  
1. P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 3rd  
3. B to Q B 4th  
4. B takes Kt P  
5. B to Q R 4th  
6. P takes P  
7. P to K 2nd  
8. B to Q K 3rd  
9. Q to K B 3rd  
10. K to Kt 3rd  
11. Kt takes Q P  
12. B takes Kt  
13. B takes Kt (a)  
14. Kt to K 2nd  
15. P to Q Kt 3rd  
16. B to Q Kt 2d (c)  
17. K to K B 3rd  
18. K to K 3rd  
19. Q to K R 5th  
20. Q to K R 4th

**WHITE.** (Messrs. S. De R., and K.)  
21. P to K Kt 4th  
22. P to K 6th (f)  
23. Q takes K Kt P  
24. B to K Kt 5th  
25. B takes Q R  
26. Q to K B 6th (i)  
27. B to K B sq  
28. Q R takes Q P (k)  
29. K to R sq (m)  
30. K R to Q B 4th  
31. R takes Q  
32. K to Kt sq  
33. P to Q R 3rd  
34. B to Q Kt 5th  
35. B to Q R 4th  
36. P to K B 4th  
37. P to K R 4th  
38. Q to K Kt 7th

**BLACK.** (Messrs. L. K., and Sir J. B.)  
21. Q to K 5th  
22. Q to K 5th  
23. K B takes P (g)  
24. Q to K R 6th  
25. R takes B (h)  
26. R to K Kt sq  
27. R to K 4th  
28. Q to Q B 4th (ch)  
29. Kt to Q sq  
30. K takes R (n)  
31. P takes R  
32. B to Q 4th  
33. Kt to Q R 3rd  
34. R to Q Kt sq  
35. K to Q 3rd  
36. P to Q B 5th  
37. K to B 4th  
38. Q to K Kt 7th

And Black struck their colours.

(c) Had they taken the King's Pawn, then would have followed on White's part, Q R to K sq, P to K B 4th, &c.  
(d) This move was evidently unadvised. Instead of it, Mr. Kilmarnock—who, by the way, is a young player of great modesty and great talent—suggested Q to K 2nd, which would, undoubtedly, have been better. Mr. S. proposed the more attacking play of P to K 6th, the probable result of which it may be instructive to seek. Let us then suppose—  
16. P to K 6th R P takes P (best)  
17. K B takes P Q P takes B (best)  
(It should be remarked that if White, instead of taking off the Kt here, take the Q B P with the Queen, Black may Castle, and come out of his difficulties with little, if any, inferiority of situation.)  
19. Q takes Q B P (ch) K to B 3rd  
20. Q R to Q 4th P to K R 4th (best)  
21. Q R to K B 4th (ch) K to Kt 4th  
(e) By this counter attack Black gains invaluable time.  
(f) This appeared an agreeable surprise to White, as Mr. S. had previously demonstrated to his allies that the danger of 15. K R to K sq was, that it afforded Black an opportunity of throwing forward their Pawn to Q B 4th, and thus paralysing the action of the White Q's Bishop. There can be no doubt, we believe, that P to Q B 4th would have been a much better line of defence.  
(g) It was suggested afterwards, with much show of truth, that White would have done well at this instant by taking the Q's Pawn with the Q's Rook. Had they done so, the following is a likely continuation:—  
18. Q R takes Q P R takes R  
19. B takes Kt P Q takes B  
20. P to K 6th (ch) P takes P  
21. Q takes K Kt P (ch) Q takes P  
And we don't see how Black can avert defeat.  
(h) This will be found, upon analysis, we think, to be preferable to the obvious move of P to K Kt 5th, and, indeed, by any other move at White's command.  
(i) If he had taken the proffered Rook at this moment, it would have cost his Queen.  
(m) It was anything but indifferent whether they moved thus, or K to Kt 2nd, as the reader will find on attentively examining the position.  
(n) If they had played the natural move of Q to K B 7th, the game would have proceeded thus:—  
30. K to K B 7th  
31. K R takes Q B P (ch) Q to K R 7th  
32. Q R takes Kt (ch) K takes K R  
33. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q B 3rd  
34. Q takes P  
And White must win.  
(o) Threatening to win the adverse Queen by B to K B sq.  
(p) This is an excellent coup, as unexpected, too, as it is clever.  
(q) If he had taken the proffered Rook at this moment, it would have cost his Queen.  
(r) It was anything but indifferent whether they moved thus, or K to Kt 2nd, as the reader will find on attentively examining the position.  
(s) If they had played the natural move of Q to K B 7th, the game would have proceeded thus:—  
30. K to K B 7th  
31. K R takes Q B P (ch) Q to K R 7th  
32. Q R takes Kt (ch) K takes K R  
33. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q B 3rd  
34. Q takes P  
And White must win.

##### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 577.—By A. H., of Gloucester.  
White: K at his sq, Q at K R 2nd, B at K 4th, Kt at K 6th, Ps at K Kt 3rd and 5th and K R 3rd.  
Black: K at his R 4th, B at Q 8th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K 4th, Q 6th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 578.—By J. B., of Bridport.  
White: K at Q 6th, B at K R 2nd and Q B 4th, Kt at K 7th, Ps at K R 4th and Q 3rd.  
Black: K at K B 3rd, Ps at K R 3rd and Q B 4th.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The charter granted to the Australian Direct Steam Company in June, 1853, has lapsed, owing to the conditions not having been complied with.

A San Francisco paper states that Madame Pfeiffer, the celebrated German traveller, has arrived in California.

The receipts of specie and bullion last week amounted to nearly £300,000, of which £10,000 was gold from Australia, and the shipments are valued at about £530,000.

The journal *Italia e Popolo*, published at Genoa, was seized on the 18th, on account of an article entitled "Utopia," in which the writer advocated Mazzinian doctrines.

The Queen's Body Guard for Scotland are to meet at Montrose about the middle of this month, to compete for the Silver Arrow.

Five newspaper writers were arrested the other day, at Madrid, and sent off in a post-carriage, under a strong escort, for the Balearic Isles, where they are to be placed at the disposal of the civil governor.

M. Kossuth is so unwell as to be unable to leave home, consequently his intended visit to Newcastle is of necessity postponed.

The French Consul at San Francisco is under a bond of 2000 dollars to answer for the offence of having assisted the Filibusters.

In the year ended the 5th January last, the aggregate importation of cheese was 396,403 cwt. 3 qr. 9 lb.

The Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Jersey, and a large number of peeresses, were present in the Gallery of the House of Lords, on Monday evening, to hear Lord Aberdeen's self-exculpation.

An English tourist, Mr. John Blackwell, climbed, on the 13th, up the highest peak of the Wetterhorn (12,600 feet), upon which he planted an iron flag. His guides were Balmat, of Chamouny, and Blauer, of Grindelwald, besides four chamois hunters.

The Collins and Cunard steamers have resolved to increase their passenger fares from this time—ten dollars in the first cabin, and five in the second. The additional charge is rendered necessary by the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and provisions.

A register will be opened at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on the 1st of July (to-day), for the inscription of the names of the persons who intend to send their productions to the Grand Exhibition in May next.

William Thorneley, Esq., nephew of Mr. Thorneley, M.P. for Wolverhampton, has been appointed distributor of stamps at Liverpool. The net emolument of the office is about £1600 a year.

A rich inhabitant of Ystad, a town situated nearly opposite the Danish island of Bornholm, in the Baltic—has promised to give 1000 dollars banco to the poor, on the day that he receives certain intelligence of any important defeat of the Russians.

The committee of St. Paul's School, Liverpool, have voted £10, to defray the expenses of their master coming to London to visit the Sydenham Palace.

A deposit of coal, which appears to be very extensive, has just been discovered on the heights of Hillesborg, near the sea, in Sweden.

Up to the 15th May, 946 licenses to be at large in the United Kingdom had been granted to convicts under sentence of transportation, under the Act of last Session.

The Liguian Naval Commercial Society, wishing to give General Garibaldi a testimony of their esteem, requested him to allow his name to be inscribed on the list of its honorary members. The General accepted with pleasure.

The cholera has re-appeared in some parts of Scotland. In Perth several cases have already terminated fatally: at Barrhead there have been four fatal cases during the past week; at Dalry there were four cases, three of which have terminated fatally.

The banking statistics of Victoria indicate great prosperity: with a population of 300,000 persons, there were, at the close of 1853, 38,000 depositors, whose balances amounted to nearly £9,000,000.

A poor family in Skibbereen have just succeeded in establishing their title to £15,000, the property of Mr. Thomas Kane, of Old Brentford, after every opposition in the English Chancery Court.

Viscount Goderich, M.P., gave a lecture to the members of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution, last week, on the "Poetry of Tennyson."

The French Government has just purchased for the Museum of the Hotel de Cluny, the famous golden altar which was given to the Cathedral of Basle, by Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

The late Colonel White has left to his nephew, the Hon. John Massy, brother of Lord Massy, £3000 a year in landed estates.

A notice has been posted up in Paris by the Director-General of the Post-office, informing the public that from the 1st of July pre-paid letters in France will only be liable to a charge of 20c., and those not pre-paid to 30c.

A work on the law of storms, by Mr. Piddington, has been translated into Chinese for the benefit of the seafaring Chamen, at the expense of Sir John Bowring.

A Boston shipbuilder has returned from Europe, with contracts from merchants for the construction of a number of first-class ships, to the value of about 1,000,000 dollars.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, M.P., has been obliged to leave Parliament for Malvern, where he says he is "paying the penalty, in an intense dyspepsia, of a brain long overworked, and a body stunted of exercise and fresh air."

A telegraphic communication along the whole line of the Danube is about to be established, and M. Duval, a French engineer, has arrived, to carry the measure into execution.

The Queen of Spain has presented to the Rector of the Church of St. Louis des Français, at Madrid, a Royal mantle for the statue of the Saint, and a complete toilette of great richness for that of the Virgin. A veil, remarkable for its rich embroidery, has been sent to another statue of the Virgin in the same church, in the name of the Infanta.

The following are the distinguished individuals upon whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. is to be conferred at the approaching Oxford Commencement:—His Highness Prince Louis Bonaparte; Sir George Grey, K.C.B.; Sir George Bask; John Fane, Esq., Mr. Wormsley, High Sheriff; the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P.; Dr. Grant, Edinburgh; Admiral Moresby; Sir George Young, Garter King-at-Arms.

A farmer in the neighbourhood of Melbourne is now realising no less than £100 per week by the sale of fresh and potted butter in that town. This is better than gold-mining any day.

Two young men and three young women were drowned in the Isis, near Oxford, on Friday week, by the upsetting of a boat.

Mercantile letters from Paris state that the Russian loan is not allowed to be dealt in, and that the Government have forbidden all transactions in Russian stock.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has directed a telegraphic line to be established between Rigi and Lucerne.

The number of chargeable lunatics and idiots in Middlesex last year was 2898, being an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 159, and, as compared with the year 1851, an increase of 433.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the duty of 5f. on cotton and wool from the French colonies.

The Electric Telegraph has been opened between Bombay and Calcutta; and official messages have been transmitted from the one Presidency to the other. A room has been prepared in the Secretariat for the use of the press, where the editors, or their reporters, can go every day, and take copies, or consult any papers they like to ask for.

In Holland the crops of corn and potatoes present a very satisfactory appearance; but the fruit-trees have suffered by the cold and high winds which prevailed a month ago.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has followed up his brilliant address of last winter to the Edinburgh students by the intimation of a University prize for the best essay "On the influence exerted by the mind over the body, in the production and removal of morbid and anomalous conditions of the animal economy."

While Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte was riding in the Bois de Boulogne, on Tuesday, in company with his brother, Prince Pierre Napoleon, and some other gentlemen, a horse ridden by one of his friends suddenly lashed out, and striking the Prince with violence fractured his left leg.

In the 80th Regiment, which has recently arrived from India, after an absence of eighteen years, there are several private soldiers who have saved from £500 to £1000 each.

In Bombay the heat, combined with scarcity of water, has been the occasion of a great deal of mortality amongst both Europeans and Natives. Cholera has been committing fearful ravages all over the country, and fevers are very prevalent.

The telegraph from Edinburgh to Dundee has at length been completed, and messages are now regularly forwarded between the two places by the submarine wires laid across the Forth and Tay.

Mr. Joseph M'neel, editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*, committed suicide, on Monday evening, during a fit of temporary insanity. Asiatic cholera has re-appeared in the West Indies, in its worst form. In various parts of Jamaica it is making serious ravages.

Out of 462 members of the Scottish bar, no less than 92 are authors, 6 are, or have been, editors of newspapers, and 20 are contributors to the provincial press.





BARO SOUND.—VIEW IN THE DIRECTION OF HELSINGFORS.

## BARO SOUND.

This excellent anchorage was fully described in our own Correspondent's letter last week, with a general view of the Sound, and the fleet at anchor (See page 589). We now engrave an additional sketch, in the direction of Helsingfors, with the *Hecla* going up to examine the passage between the islands.

The following extract from a letter dated Baro Sound, June 13th gives an account of a short surveying excursion in the neighbourhood of Helsingfors:—

About half-past five o'clock on the 12th we got under way, and steamed on towards the "Gibraltar of the North," in two lines—one consisting of *Hogue*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, and *Austerlitz*, led by the *Duke of Wellington*; the other consisting of *Cressy*, *Princess Royal*, and *Blenheim*, led by *Edinburgh*, the *Bulldog*, *Driver*, and *Esmeralda* in company. The *Imperieuse*, *Arrogant*, and *Basilisk* joined us, when we brought up about eight miles from Sveaborg, although it did not appear more than half that distance. The *Dragon*, *Driver*, and *Basilisk* were now sent on to survey the waters close in by the fortress. They went within 800 yards of the shore, in a position where evidently there were no guns to bear upon them,

otherwise the ships must have been fired upon. The troops swarmed in great numbers along the shore, looking magnificent in their polished cuirasses and glittering helmets. The steamers did not fire: unprovoked, they could not have done so. The water has been found quite deep.

The view of Sveaborg and Helsingfors from the ships was most picturesque. The day was sunny and warm, and not a ripple disturbed the tranquillity of the water. Helsingfors stood before us resplendent, from the whiteness of its palaces, in the noonday glare. Its principal cathedral, surmounted by a graceful and lofty dome, decorated with purple, and crowned by a golden globe, sparkled and

flickered with a lustrous and tremulous light. Its classical colonnade stood out in bold relief, while its minaret-looking angular towers reflected bright flashes from their small gilded points.

A three-decker is moored head and stern right across the harbour's mouth, a long, narrow, rocky island, with an irregular spire, forming a natural sea-wall, runs along the eastern side of the harbour, over which the tall masts of the ships of the line are showing. To the westward the land is apparently more broken and irregular, and seems to be occupied by some of the forts in the sea front. The town seems to be of vast extent.



H.M.S. "DAUNTLESS," WITH RUSSIAN PRIZES, PASSING THE SWEDISH FLEET.





THE LANDING OF CAPTAIN HALL (OF H.M.S. "HECLA") AT STOCKHOLM.

## VISIT OF THE SWEDES TO THE "HECLA," AT STOCKHOLM.

It will be recollected that, after the gallant affair at Eckness, the *Hecla*, on May 29th, went to Stockholm, and became an object of great interest to the Swedes, who visited the ship in considerable numbers. Mr. Dolby, the artist, who was present, describes it as a most enthusiastic demonstration; and few things could more powerfully show the Swedes' hatred of Russia than the impetuosity with which they rushed on board the *Hecla*, which has been so recently in hot engagement with that Power. The joyous Swedes halloed, shouted, and waved their hats; played "God Save the Queen," cheered and cheered again, until the *Hecla's* men could only reply to the Swedish enthusiasm by manning the rigging, which they did, amidst a renewed storm of cheers. On board the ship, the scene was somewhat ludicrous; the officers had been buying provisions for the fleet, and the deck was encumbered with oxen, sheep, hen-coops, &c.; over which the Swedes tumbled, in the most frantic manner, to see where the Russian cannon-balls had struck.

Altogether the scene was strangely significant of the Swedish feeling towards Russia, and plainly showed "which way the wind blew." The brave fellows of the *Hecla* were delighted with this unmistakable demonstration; and on the 31st, a sort of return visit was paid to Stockholm, when Captain Hall visited the dockyards and arsenal of that place, and was cheered and huzzaed wherever he went, and for some days the gallant Captain continued to be the lion of Stockholm.

Our illustration, sketched by Mr. Dolby, shows the landing of Captain Hall, with his gratifying reception on shore.

## MIRAGE IN THE BALTIC.

THE phenomenon of Mirage is, doubtless, familiar to most readers of works on popular science. The accompanying instance was recently witnessed in the Baltic, where the English fleet of nineteen sail, cruising off Gothland, was seen one foggy night, early in May, from the quarter-deck of H.M. screw steamer *Archer*, Captain Heathcote, his officers, and

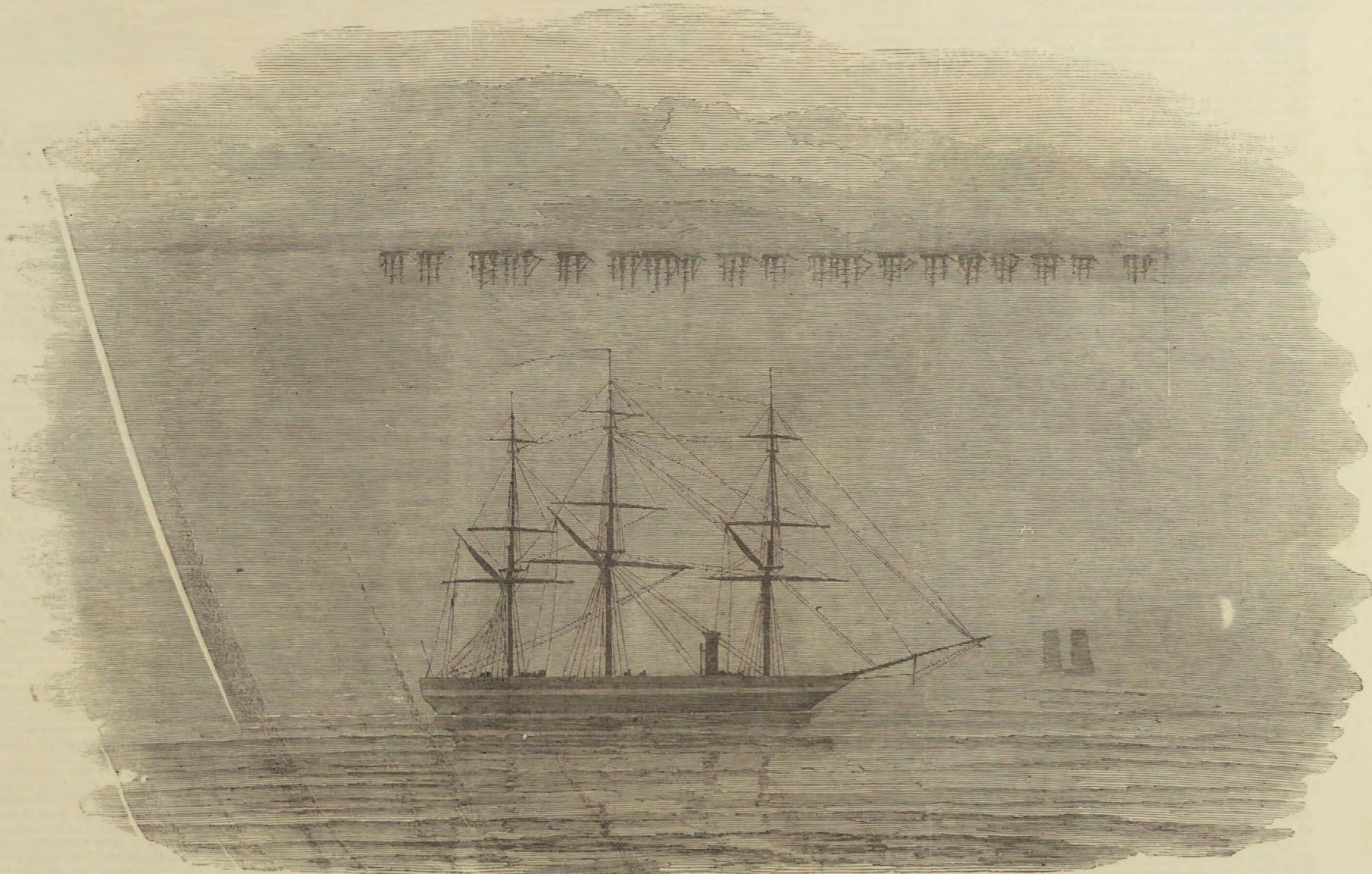
ship's company, stationed off the Isle of Osel, Gulf of Riga, distance from the fleet twenty-five or thirty miles. The View is from a Sketch by one of the officers of the *Archer*.

We are reminded of this mirage of a most remarkable instance mentioned by Captain Scoresby, who, in 1822, recognised his father's ship, the *Fame*, by its inverted image in the air, although the ship itself was below the horizon, and thirty miles off.

## H.M.S. "DAUNTLESS," AND RUSSIAN PRIZES.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Copenhagen with the accompanying Sketch.

The *Dauntless*, 33 guns, screw steam-frigate, Captain Alfred P. Ryder, on the morning of the 9th ult., arrived in Hango Bay, and found the *Penelope* there. The *Alban* came in on the same day. She left at ten a.m., and at six p.m., sighted and communicated with Admiral Corry's squadron off Dago Ort, consisting of nine sail of the line, &c., as follows:



MIRAGE OF THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE BALTIC.—SKETCHED FROM "THE ARCHER" STEAM-FRIGATE.



*Neptune* flagship, *Boscawen*, *Cumberland*, *James Watt*, *Nile*, *Royal George*, *St. George*, *Prince Regent*, *Monarch*, *Euryalus*, and *Rosamond*. At mid-day she passed by the French fleet between Dago Ort and Gotska Sandoe. At nine a.m. the following day she anchored in Faro Sound, where she found nine prizes taken by the *Amphion*. She remained three days coaling and fitting out the nine prizes referred to, all of which were detained under suspicious circumstances, breaking the blockade.

Our Correspondent adds:—"The five prizes that appeared most likely to sail well were then placed under the command of Mr. Herbert, Second Master, and Messrs. Cowburn, Hill, Thompson, and Hancock, Mids of the *Dauntless*. The crews were completed to ten men each, including the Captain, the mate, and the officer in charge. The vessels were started in company on Tuesday, the 14th, at two o'clock. The *Dauntless*, with four large Dutch gallies in tow, started on Wednesday night, after returning from the offing, where she had towed an unseaworthy prize, and set fire to it, after sinking it to the water's edge by shot and shell practice." On the same day she fell in with the Swedish and Norwegian fleet at one p.m., consisting of eight sail, as follows:—two line-of-battle ships (one bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral), four frigates, one corvette, and a brig. She exchanged salutes with the fleet, which our Correspondent represents in the accompanying Engraving. On the 16th she communicated with the *Cuckoo* steam gun-boat, Lieutenant Commander Murray, off the north end of Bornholm. After passing through the Cattegat, it blowing heavy gales from the south-west, she was obliged to cast off the vessels, and send the prize crews on board to convey them to England. She arrived at Copenhagen on the 18th, and found the *Zephyr* steam gun-boat there, which vessel left for the fleet the same day. She sent on shore twenty-three Russian merchant seamen, taken out of the prizes. Twenty-seven others, including masters, mates, and seamen, are coming home in their respective vessels.

The *Dauntless* arrived at Sheerness on Saturday last, bringing home sixteen invalids.

The *Dauntless* has been employed during the last ten weeks in cruising between Hango and Sveaborg, reconnoitring the Russian fleet, which consists of ten sail of the line, one frigate, and two steam-vessels of war. The ten sail of the line are all moored in the harbour in such a position as to be able to concentrate their broadsides on the entrance of the harbour, into which only one ship can pass at a time. Frequently during her cruising within from a mile and a half to two miles of the batteries of Sveaborg, the Russian officers and soldiers could be clearly seen at their guns, while the officers of the *Dauntless* were quietly taking the soundings and sketches of the batteries, ships, dockyard, town, &c. Although she has come home with machinery, boilers, &c., deranged, she is very far from being inefficient as a sailing man-of-war, having a thoroughly well-disciplined and well-officer crew. She brought home large mails from the Baltic fleet.

### REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE MSS. ON CHESS.

A discovery of singular interest—not simply to the votaries of Chess, but to all who have a taste for mediæval lore—has recently been made in two of the fine old libraries of Florence. Signor Fantacci, Ministero dell' Interno, has succeeded in disinterring from the dust in which they have slumbered, uncatalogued and unknown for centuries, some MSS. on Chess, of priceless rarity. Immediately upon the discovery of these treasures, M. Fantacci, with a liberality rare as the MSS. themselves, set about procuring copies of the chief works, and, with the sanction of the Grand Duke, placed the whole, in the most flattering manner, at the disposal of our countryman, Mr. Staunton, as a compliment to that amateur's services in the promotion of the game of Chess.

Some idea of the value and importance of these MSS. both to the Chess-player and the bibliophile, may be formed from the following list of those of which copies have been completed, or are in progress:—

1. A beautiful parchment MS., in Latin, by Bonus Socius (evidently a pseudonym) containing finely-executed diagrams, in colours, of Problems, and curious End games, supposed to be one of the earliest European works on practical Chess extant, and to have been written at the latter end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century.
2. A parchment MS., in Latin, of the fifteenth century, containing Problems and critical positions.
3. A Latin MS., on paper, of the fifteenth century, containing Chess Problems.
4. A MS., on paper, in the Italian language, containing beautiful Chess Problems, &c., of the fifteenth century.
5. A MS., on paper, of the sixteenth century, by an anonymous author, entitled "L'eleganza, sottile e veritiera della virtuosissima professione degli Scacchi." This is supposed to be an original work by some Italian author, from which the Spanish writer Ruy Lopez, composed his treatise.
6. A parchment Italian MS. "Comparazione del Giuoco degli Scacchi all'arte militare discorsa, per Luigi Guicciardini, all' Eccell. S. el S. Cosimo de' Medici Duca d'Orléans della Repubblica Fiorentina (archicipo)."
7. A rich parchment MS. "Trattato del nobilissimo Giuoco de Scacchi il quale è ritratto di guerre e di ragion di stato; diviso in Sbaratti, Parite, Gambetti, et Giuochi moderni, con bellissimi tratti occulti tutti diverse di Gioachino Greco Calabrese."—1621 (inedited).

This appears, beyond all question, to be an original work, presented by Greco to the King, to whom the dedication is addressed. The frontispiece and dedication are in letters of gold; every page is profusely ornamented; and the binding is studded with rich gold decorations, and has the arms of the King of Naples upon it. To the practical Chess-player, Greco's MS. will probably be of higher interest than any other, since it contains scores of games and several problems, by the famous old Calabrian, which have never yet been published.

The additions thus made to our previous stores in the literature of Chess, may of themselves, or by the stimulus their discovery is likely to give to future research, clear up many a doubtful question touching the ancient form and powers of the Chessmen. Who knows but they may even supply the long-sought link which is to connect in one unbroken chain the *Chaturanga* of ancient India, with its almost fabulous antiquity of 5000 years, and the game of Chess we play to-day? Already the discovery has awakened the attention of several gentlemen eminent for their research and learning. Sir Frederic Madden, whose admirable Essays in the "Archæologia," on the introduction of Chess into Europe, are too well known to need description, has kindly undertaken to enrich our columns with a series of papers, historical and antiquarian, on the subject of Mediæval Chess. The scope of these articles will probably comprise a chronological account of all the facts obtainable with regard to the early form and movements of the pieces, illustrated by engravings and descriptions of the celebrated Chessmen said to have belonged to Charlemagne; the Chessmen found in the Isle of Lewis; those more recently dug up at Warrington; and other Chessmen of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. A description of the Latin poems which treat of Chess in the twelfth century; the Anglo-Norman treatise of the thirteenth century; the *Moralisatio*, ascribed to Pope Innocent; the MSS. of Nicholas de S. Nicolai, in the Imperial Library at Paris, and the other writers on the subject, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, before the date of printing. To be followed by a description of the printed works of Vincent, Lucena, and Damiano, and their numerous translators and copyists. Mr. Staunton, too, is engaged in the examination of the MSS., of which he has become the depositary, in comparing them with the known MSS. and printed works on the same subject in the principal libraries of Europe, and in preparing for us a detailed account of each, with copious remarks upon the treatises by Ruy Lopez, Giannutio, Salvio, Greco, Gustavus, Selenus, and Carrera.

But the labours of these gentlemen, however well directed and complete in themselves, would still fall short of presenting a perfect view of the progress of Chess, without the assistance of some one conversant with the most ancient form of the game in India. This indispensable assistance, we are happy to say, will not be wanting. At the request of Sir Frederic Madden and Mr. Staunton, Dr. Forbes, the well-known Oriental scholar, who, fortunately, combines with his knowledge of Eastern languages, great practical skill in the modern game of Chess, and a more perfect acquaintance, probably, than any one living with its Asiatic predecessor, has favoured us with an appropriate introduction to the forthcoming articles of those gentlemen, in a paper on Oriental Chess. This Essay (the first chapter of which we give in the present number) contains a description of the ancient Hindoo *Chaturanga*, with a diagram of the board and men arranged for battle; an account of its introduction into Persia; an explanation of the Persian game, with diagram; and an analysis of the three Eastern MSS. in the British Museum, and in the library of the Asiatic Society, to show the identity of the Oriental moves with those in the ancient MS., quoted by Hyde, now in the Bodleian at Oxford, and, consequently, with those adopted in Europe at the period from whence Sir Frederic Madden commences his researches.

**THE FRENCH COURT.**—It is believed that the Emperor and Empress will leave Paris on the 20th inst., for the Pyrenees, or perhaps on the visit which his Majesty promised to pay to the camp at Marseilles. The Empress, whose health, it is appears, by no means robust, will pass some time in the Pyrenees, which she so often visited in other times, and preparations are already making at Biarritz, which is only distant about half an hour from Bayonne.

### THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WHILE the Government of France has conciliated the good-will of the people of this country by a temperate and straightforward foreign policy, it has done much to secure the respect and obedience of the French themselves, by a course of strenuous exertion to promote industrial and productive pursuits, and a sustained endeavour to concentrate the attention of the nation on objects more in accordance with the spirit of the age than the empty glories of military strife. During the long residence in England of the present ruler of the French, he had ample opportunities of studying the sources and means of our prosperity and greatness; and he has since employed the vast power at his command, in stimulating the French people to follow in our footsteps.

Among the many other efforts to render the "Era of Peace" a reality, and not a phrase, the French Government has, of late, devoted much attention to improving French agriculture. What with us is done by the voluntary efforts of the various branches of the Royal Agricultural Society, in France is necessarily done by the Government, which takes the initiative, and stimulates, by every species of patronage and emulation within its means, the personal exertions of proprietors and cultivators. A very flattering result of their joint exertions was witnessed from Wednesday to Saturday (in the week before last), when was held, for the first time in Paris, a grand Exhibition of Farming Stock, implements, and agricultural productions generally, which attracted crowds of visitors from all parts of France, and which, taken as a whole, must be admitted to have been remarkably successful.

It was in the year 1850, that the Minister of Agriculture, acting on the decision of a General Council of Agriculture and Commerce, organised a periodical Exhibition of Agricultural Stock and Implements, more or less formed on the model of those which have rendered such immense service to agriculture in this country. The impulse thus given by the Government, aided by the Inspector-General of Agriculture and the Inspector-General of the Veterinary Schools and Imperial Pastures, was responded to very generally throughout France, by proprietors and cultivators of the soil. Already since 1850 there have been two of these Exhibitions—the first at Versailles, the second at Orleans. A progressive improvement was thus far manifest; and this third and Metropolitan Show has far excelled the others. The Government wisely avoided, from the first, an error which brought down much well-founded censure and ridicule on our own earlier Exhibitions of the same class. "Fat cattle" were expressly excluded; and the competition was confined, as far as

animals were concerned, to breeding stock—to male and female horned cattle, sheep, and pigs, born and bred in France, the cattle and sheep to be at least a year old (the males), the females eighteen months, and the swine at least eight months. They are required to have belonged to the expositors more than three months; and any animal brought expressly for the Show from local agricultural societies, is excluded. In other respects, most of our rules are followed. The agricultural implements must be of French manufacture; the prizes are in money, medals, and honourable testimonials; and a special provision authorises the Jury to give medals, if they should think fit, not merely to the owners of the animals, but also to farm superintendents or labourers who may have been directly instrumental in perfecting the stock. Besides animals and implements, specimens of all kinds of agricultural produce are admitted to these shows—such as corn, seeds; tubers; all sorts of textile plants and fruits; wool, silk, butter, cheese, honey, wax, wines, spirits, artificial food for beasts; in short, every article of produce embraced in agriculture and the industry of the farm.

The Champ de Mars, which has so often been the scene of military displays, was chosen as the place of this Exhibition—its own pledge of the new-born devotion of the French nation to one of the noblest and most useful of the arts of peace. The reader, acquainted with Paris, will understand the position and relative size of this Exhibition, when we state that it occupied in breadth about one-fourth, and in length about one-half of the vast area called the Champ de Mars; that the entrance was on the side parallel with the Seine, and nearly facing the Pont de Jena; and that, by consequence, the space occupied extended towards the Ecole Militaire, forming a long narrow parallelogram. The structures for the reception of visitors, and for the distribution of prizes, and the sheds for the animals and other things exhibited, were necessarily of the slightest kind—more so than similar constructions with us. But, on the other hand, that indefinable taste which more or less prevails in such cases in France, was employed to render the more ornamental parts of the whole as elegant and imposing as possible.

The interior proceedings commenced on the 2nd instant, when the various objects intended for exhibition arrived, and were duly placed; then the Jury commenced their examination and adjudged the prizes. The President of the Jury for the Animals was the Baron de Bévillie; the President of the Jury for the Instruments was the Count de Gasparin; and for the general Agricultural Produce, the Count Beaumont. On Wednesday, the 7th, the Exhibition was opened to the public, on the payment of a franc for each person, and on Thursday gratuitously to all comers.

If in size this Exhibition could not compare with the grand periodical gatherings of our Royal Agricultural Society, it certainly merited all praise on the score of quality. The total number of animals of the three species already designated was 680; and it is not too much to say that so large a number, and so remarkable for beauty, have seldom, if ever, been collected together. It must be borne in mind that the Exhibition was of breeding stock; and if here and there might be observed



BRETON BULL. 1ST PRIZE

animals somewhat too plump for our English notions on this head, still, on the whole, it was remarkable how the qualities necessary for the connoisseur were found united with extreme beauty of form and delicacy of coat. The bovine species was divided into races, of which the prize cattle afforded the most perfect specimens. There were the pure French breeds; the pure foreign breeds, born and reared in France; and the mixed races. There were the Normandy cattle, immense in size, with their great sharp bones, and for the most part brindled, contrasting with the red Flemish, so plump and soft-coated; the cream-coloured Charolaise; the black and white Bretonne, about the size of the Kilkennies; the buff-coloured Garonnaise; the Comtoise; the Limousine, a mountain breed; the Parthenaise; the pure Durhams, and the various crosses of that race. The exhibition of sheep was very fine: the total number was 250, of almost every variety. Amongst the porcine species two attracted especial notice—a boar, of considerable size, and a very fine Berkshire sow. Add to these, 55 lots of cocks, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, and rabbits, and 619 specimens of the various kinds of agricultural produce already mentioned, and we have a very respectable collection, considering that this institution is still in its infancy. Every year will increase the number of expositors, as the facilities of conveyance become multiplied. In regard to the quality of the various things exhibited, more especially the breeding stock, it will not be very easy to advance much farther.

Our neighbours manage the honorary portion of these celebrations after their own fashion. With us the dinner is an indispensable wind-up of the proceedings; the French finish with a grand ceremonial, at which the Minister of the Department, and all the officials of a certain rank assist, all decorated and *en grande tenue*. To each nation its customs. The French perform their work none the worse because they are fond of a little display. On Friday, at two o'clock, the distribution of prizes took place, by the hand of the Minister of Agriculture, M. Magne. A magnificent tent of crimson cloth, with gold ornaments, and bearing the Imperial insignia, had been erected for the purpose. M. Magne was assisted by M. Heurtier, Councillor of State and Director-General of Agriculture and Commerce; M. Monny de Mornay, Chief of Division in the Department of Agriculture; M. Lefebvre de St. Marie, Inspector-General of Agriculture and the Commissary-General of the Exposition; the Count de Beaumont, the Count de Gasparin, and the Baron de Bévillie, and the Presidents of the Juries. A brilliant assemblage of persons of distinction in various departments of the State, and in private society, added, by their presence, to the interest and importance of the ceremony. Before distributing the prizes, the Minister of Agriculture delivered a speech, in which he congratulated the agriculturists and the country at large, on the vast improvement and rapid progress attested by the Exposition. The implements, more particularly those working by steam, were especially mentioned, amidst the loud applause of the spectators, as multiplying human labour—the insufficiency of which, in agricultural France, had been so often regretted. M. Magne also explained the efforts that were being made to spread a knowledge of the principles and practice of drainage; and his final allusions to the personal interest taken by the Emperor, in promotion of industrial pursuits were received with an approval it was impossible to mistake.

The prizes were then distributed. It would not interest our readers to give the complete lists; we may mention, however, the names of two or three of the exhibitors who were most successful. The cultivator who carried off the largest number of prizes was Mr. Allier, the director

of the Colony of Petit Bourg, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise. He gained the first prize for the best bull of the Breton race, the third prize for cows of the same race, with an honourable testimonial for another; also, the sixth prize, for pure Durhams male; and the fifth for cows of the same race; among the exhibitors of sheep he gained the first prize for long wool, the first for short wool, the first for rams of mixed breed, and the fourth for ewes of the same race. Among the exhibitors of swine, Mr. Allier carried off the first prize for native sows, the first for foreign hogs, the first for foreign sows, and an extra honourable testimonial for all those which did not receive a prize; he also carried off the fourth prize for the minor farm yard animals, and a gold medal for his exhibition of general agricultural produce. M. Morin, who gained the second prize for a bull of the Normandy race at Orleans, in 1853, was the next most successful exhibitor. The two first prizes for the Charolaise were carried off by M. Louis Massé, of La Guerche; the first prize for bulls of the Normandy race being awarded to M. Lesenne, of Frotteville.

At about five o'clock a great sensation was produced by the arrival of the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress. Attended by the chief functionaries already mentioned, and by the general auditors, prizeholders, and others, their Majesties proceeded to inspect the whole of the Exhibition, stopping before the most remarkable and beautiful specimens. The gainer of the second prize for bulls of the Breton race was M. Goëlo, of Morbihan, a cultivator, who, on the arrival of the Emperor, showed him his medal. The Emperor shook him by the hand. Goëlo was dressed in the Breton costume, with the broad hat, long floating hair, short jacket, and trousers fastened at the knees. When about to leave, the Emperor again saluted the honest peasant, who took his Majesty's hand and pressed it with an expression of gratitude. M. Allier, the gainer of so many prizes, was necessarily an object of interest to their Majesties.

On arriving at the shed where was the beautiful Breton bull with which M. Allier had won the first prize for animals of that race, the Emperor spoke to M. Allier, complimenting him on his signal success as an expositor—a success testified by his having carried off nine gold medals, five in silver or bronze, and three testimonials of the first class. The worthy chief of the colony of Petit Bourg—a better courtier, perhaps, than Goëlo—replied that his success was, in a great measure, due to the Emperor himself, who had been the means of giving to France the tranquillity and security she at present enjoyed. The Empress also spoke to M. Allier, inquiring if the Bretonnaises were good milch-cows? M. Allier was, a little later, again complimented on his Merinos, the Empress carrying away a portion of wool, cut for the purpose from the prize sheep. This public and unannounced visit of the Emperor appears to have given great satisfaction, as identifying him directly with the patronage of industrial pursuits.

On Saturday, there was a public sale of the animals, which fetched extremely good prices. Upon the whole, this Exhibition reflected the highest credit on French agriculture. The progress made in so short a time indicates that the energies of the people have not hitherto been fairly developed. It was satisfactory to see in the catalogue the names of so large a portion of the nobility here competing—and not always with success, like our own Richmonds and Ducies—against small cultivators and proprietors. The attendance, too, on the first day, comprised a vast number of the nobility, of a class generally exclusive, and but rarely seen in public.



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